The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1899. XXXVIII—NO. 25

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

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Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passageway between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

To California via the Midland Route.

Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., a through Tourist Cars for San Francisco, carrying first and second-class passengers, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City (with stopover privileges at Salt Lake City), for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

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Through tickets and sleeping car accommodations can be secured from any agent in the east, or by applying at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot or City Ticket Offices in Chicago.

Send for our free illustrated California folders. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., or E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 131 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Cure Yourself

Of headache, constipation and biliousness by using Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills. 35 pills for 25c.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Sick Headache and Neuralgia

are speedily cured by Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. 10c. and 25c. at druggists'.

B & B

THE NEWEST PLAIDS

are here—larger assortments than ever before.

Exclusive Plaid Stock.

Such extensive range of Plaids 10c, to the swell, high toned Skirting Plaids, $1.50 and $2 00, as never before approached as to variety and choiceness—here or any place else.

New wool Skirting Plaids 40c

Silk mixed Plaids

35c

dressy for children's wear.

Silk and wool Plaids—splendid waist styles

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Beautiful line of new Plaids,

50c.

Smart, rich Skirting Plaids, 75c, 90c.

Styles that to get samples of is to get in touch with choiceness, distinct newness, and money's worth that will be to your profit, and make more pleased customers for this store.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

APPEALED TO RULERS.

Labori Sent Telegrams to William and Humbert.

WANTS EX-ATTACHES TO TESTIFY.

The French Government Also to Ask That Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi Be Allowed to Appear as Witnesses. Ex-Minister Testified For Dreyfus.

RENNES, France, Sept. 5.—M. Labori telegraphed personal appeals to Emperor William and King Humbert to grant permission to Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, German and Italian military attaches in Paris in 1894, to come to Rennes to testify in the trial of Captain Dreyfus.

The appeals were couched in eloquent terms, invoking the assistance of their majesties in the name of justice and humanity. They are quite supplementary to the formal application that will be made by the government commissary, Major Carriere.

Both Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi must consult their respective sovereigns before starting, but the counsel for Dreyfus fully expect them to arrive here, if they come at all, in time to give their testimony on Thursday, in which case the trial would probably conclude this week and the verdict be delivered on Friday or Saturday.

RENNES, France, Sept. 6.—The judges in the Dreyfus courtmartial deliberated over the application of M. Labori for an order upon the government commissary to request the French government to invite foreign governments to supply documents enumerated in the bordereau. It was unanimously decided to reject the application of M. Labori on the ground that the court did not consider itself competent to pronounce a judgment which might entail diplomatic action by the government.

It was also decided unanimously to examine M. de Cernuschi, the Austro-Hungarian refugee, today behind closed doors.

In view of the rejection by the courtmartial of M. Labori's motion, the defense intend to issue subpoenas to Colonels Schwartzkoppon and Panizzardi. The subpoenas will be transmitted by the courtmartial, through the minister of war, the minister of justice and the minister of foreign affairs, successvely, and thence through the French ambassadors at Berlin and Rome.

Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi can elect whether they shall appear before the courtmartial or make depositions before magistrates in their respective countries, in which latter case the depositions will be transmitted as evidence to the courtmartial through diplomatic channels. This probably means at least weeks of delay.

The examination of the secret espionage dossier mentioned by Captain Cuignet during Monday's sitting of the courtmartial occupied the greater part of the secret session of the court.

The first witness who was called to the bar was the reporter, Bassett, whom The Matin sent to London to interview Major Count Ferdinand Walzin Esterhazy. The witness deposed that Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the bordereau under orders from Colonel Sandherr, who was then chief of the secret intelligence bureau. The order, Esterhazy said, was to catch the traitor at the headquarters of the general staff whom Esterhazy afterward said was Captain Dreyfus.

Major Carriere here burst out with an extraordinary protest against Major Esterhazy's insinuation against Colonel Sandherr.

"I protest," he cried, "in the name and memory of Colonel Sandherr, against the insinuations introduced against him."

M. Labori, however, ignored this protest, which he styled "a ridiculous pretention."

M. Labori then called upon General Roget to testify regarding letters received from Major Esterhazy since the opening of this trial.

He replied that he only opened one letter from Major Esterhazy, which he forwarded to Colonel Jouaust. General Roget added that he had declined to receive other letters.

M. Labori then asked Colonel Jouaust to have the letters read.

Colonel Jouaust at first declined, but M. Labori insisted so firmly that Colonel Jouaust, after wrangling a while, gave way and consented that the letter should be read later.

General Roget then read the one Esterhazy letter which he admitted having opened. In this letter Major Esterhazy said he could not prove the existence of the alleged syndicate organized in the interest of Dreyfus, and complained that the general staff had refused to give him a fair hearing.

M. Labori then put a series of questions intended to bring out the fact that the general staff had made use of Major Esterhazy even after he was known to be unreliable.

General Roget said he had not considered Major Esterhazy's avowals to be of any value.

M. Labori sought to question General Roget more closely on his statement that none of the generals of the general staff had any relations with Major Esterhazy, but Colonel Jouaust declined to allow further discussion. This led to another scene between the president of the courtmartial and counsel for the defense, M. Labori declaring that General Roget, who came here more as public prosecutor than as a witness, refused to reply to probing questions.

A little later M. Labori pushed the question on General Billot on what is known as the liberating document, which, it is alleged, freed Esterhazy.

General Zurlinden spoke a few words respecting the general staff's belief in Major Esterhazy.

General Roget, in answer to a remark by M. Demange, said he thought Esterhazy innocent of treason.

General Roget then delivered a short discourse in reply to the statement of M de Fond Lamotte on Saturday that the phrase in the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvers," showed that Dreyfus could not be the author of the bordereau. General Roget maintained that M. Lamotte was wrong.

Captain Dreyfus arose and in a clear voice emphatically insisted that the circular of May 17, 1894, announcing that the probationers would not go to the manoeuvers was written in the clearest language, which the court would see if it were read. He reiterated that he had never asked to go to the manoeuvers, for he was absolutely convinced that such a request would not be granted.

M. Deffes, a reporter for The Temps, testified that he saw Esterhazy in London, and that the latter confessed that he was the author of the bordereau. The witness added that he raised the question of the letters of Madame Boulanc and brought away the impression that Esterhazy wrote the "Uhlan" letter.

During the session of the courtmartial a strong plea for Dreyfus and evidence in his behalf was given by Senator Trarieux, ex-minister of justice.

When Dreyfus was convicted, the witness said, he was convinced, like everybody else, of the prisoner's guilt, but violent diatribes on the fact that Dreyfus was a Jew awakened his suspicions. He, therefore, consulted M. Hanotaux (late prime minister of France), and the latter informed the witness of the existence of the "Cette Canaille de D—" document, though M. Hanotaux failed to inform him that it had been imparted to the judges of the first courtmartial unknown to the prisoner. This fact the witness learned later.

Trarieux denounced the secret communication of the document as a monstrous illegality and a violation of the most sacred rights of the defense. The witness described as impossible the hypothesis advanced by M. Teyssonieres to convince the witness that Dreyfus was guilty. The witness' doubts were confirmed when he heard that M. Scheurer-Kestner had secured proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus and the guilt of another.

M. Trarieux said he could not agree to a single conclusion reached by General Gonse in his correspondence with Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, and said the latter's cemoval from the secret intelligence department was the result of underhand plotting by some one opposed to revision. The witness enumerated in support of this statement various forged documents which, he asserted, had emanated from the secret intelligence department. He said he assumed the chiefs were decieved.

M. Trarieux pointed out that if any proof whatsoever of the guilt of Dreyfus existed in 1896 General Gonse would have shown Lieutenant Colonel Picquart an order to stop the investigation.

After an interview with M. Scheurer-Kestner, the witness said, he became convinced of the guilt or Esterhazy.

M. Trarieux mentioned an interview he had with a foreign ambassador, who declared that Dreyfus never had relations with him nor with any military attache or officer of the army of his country. M. Trarieux asserted the importance of this statement of the ambassador, who energetically reaffirmed the absolute innocence of Dreyfus. The ambassador added that he had investigated and found nothing to implicate Dreyfus.

Further, the ambassador said, he had seen in the hands of Colonel Panizzardi a letter from Colonel Schwartzkoppen proving the guilt of Esterhazy, who, his excellency added, generally communicated information of minor value. Moreover, at the time of M. Scheurer-Kestner's revelations Major Esterhazy called upon Colonel Schwartzkoppen, and it was then that a dramatic scene of violent recriminations and threats occurred. The ambassador also showed the witness that the "Cette Canaille de D—" phrase did not apply to Dreyfus.

M. Trarieux explained that the ambassador had accorded him pormission to communicate it to the judicial authorities. In a subsequent interview which the witness had with the same ambassador the latter had informed him that the Henry forgery, which had just been discovered, had been long known to his government and that the French government had been aware of it for a year.

At one point he declared in part:

"It may be said that I should not adduce here the evidence of a foreigner. That is M. Cavignac's opinion, and I do not oppose it, but it has no foundation either in fact or in law. The testimony of foreigners is not disallowed by law." He said Colonel Panizzardi was cited to appear in a case of swindling at Versailles, and a foreign witness had been examined the day before. Even the supreme head of the army, the gallant soldier De Galliffet, had not shrunk from adducing before the court of cassation the testimony of General Talbot.

With regard to General Roget and Captain Cuignet, the witness declared that their allegations that Colonel Panizzardi had informed his ambassador that Colonel Schwartzkoppen had had relations with Dreyfus were absolutely unfounded. On the contrary, the witness asserted. Colonel Panizzardi expressly stated that Dreyfus had no relations with any foreign attache.

TENTH BOYS MAY GO.

The Companies Canvassed Anxious to Help Welcome Dewey in New York.

MONONGAHELA, Pa., Sept. 6.—Captain Gustave Schaaf of Company A received a telegram from Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, asking him to ascertain the wishes of the men of Company A as to the trip of the Tenth regiment to New York city when Dewey comes home. Captain Schaaf has found the desire unanimous among the boys, and all are enthusiastic over seeing Dewey again.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Sept. 6.—The telegram from Lieutenant Colonel Barnett at Philadelphia to Captain W. S. Finney, asking if Company I would consent to meet Dewey in New York, created great enthusiasm among the soldiers of the Tenth here. Lieutenant Dick Laird proceeded at once to make a canvass of the boys, and the result was that there was a unanimous approval of the idea. The company will go in a body.

The same query was sent to Captain Loor at Mt. Pleasant, and the trip was approved by all the soldiers of Company E. Lieutenant Laird wired Colonel Barnett the result of the canvass.

SHAW IN THE LEAD.

Apparently Will Win G. A. R. Commandership.

CHICAGO TO GET ENCAMPMENT.

Salt Lake City Also After It—President McKinley Attended Big Meeting—Also Visited Sampson's Fleet—Enthusiasm During the Great Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The actual business of the G. A. R. encampment began today at the Grand Opera House.

The fight for commander-in-chief continues, and each candidate still feels sure that he will land a winner. Colonel Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., seems to lead, with Comrade Leo Rassieur of St. Louis a good second. There was not much talk about the office of senior vice commander-in-chief, the canvass for that office being rather quiet and it is not known who will get the place. M. Minton of Kentucky will probably be named for junior vice commander, while William H. Baker of Massachusetts seems to have the call for surgeon general-in-chief.

The contest among the cities for the holding of next year's encampment has narrowed down to Chicago and Salt Lake City. It is practically conceded that Chicago will be the winner.

The committee on pensions of the national encampment met Tuesday and completed the report, around which the debate of the sessions is likely to center. It is said that, while the committee will suggest certain changes in the laws that now seem to be equivocal, and will cite instances of hardships that have come as a result of the interpretation of the law, it will not join in the denunciation of the pension commissioner, H. Clay Evans.

During the parade Tuesday, from the fronts of the buildings to the curb the people were packed in a solid mass and even breathing was difficult. As a result of the crush about 400 men, women and children were overcome and taken from the crowd to various hospitals.

With President McKinley and Mayor Ashbridge there were in the reviewing stand: Rear Admiral Melville, Rear Admiral Sampson, Secretary Root, Secretary Wilson, President Scherman of the Philippines commission and others.

The parade was six hours and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand. After a portion of the department of Pennsylvania had passed, these veterans bringing up the rear, the president left to visit Admiral Sampson's fleet, Governor Stone reviewing the remainder of the procession.

When the Ohio posts appeared the aged paraders became wild with enthusiasm. One veteran broke ranks and, standing before his comrades, shouted: "Three cheers for the biggest man on earth—Major William McKinley of Ohio."

This invitation for cheers was followed by a mighty roar, which was echoed and re-echoed among the spectators for blocks.

As the various posts passed in review the president stood smiling and bowing and, on numerous occasions, waved his hand to the more enthusiastic of the marchers.

After leaving the reviewing stand the president was entertained at luncheon in the rooms of the department of public works.

The visit of the president to the squadron proved to be the greatest marine spectacle ever seen here. It was the intention to have Mr. McKinley visit only the New York, but he grew so enthusiastic over the great fighters that he suddenly made up his mind to inspect all of them. Accordingly he visited the flagship New York, cruiser Brooklyn and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas. It was his intention to also visit the cruiser Detroit, but much to his regret he was unable to do so on account of lack of time. There was almost a continuous roar of guns during the one and three-quarter hours that it took to inspect the vessels. In all, 462 guns were fired by the squadron in president's salutes. On the New York and Indiana the men acted as they do in battle. The president was much interested.

The return of the president to the shore was an inspiring one. The Texas was moored furthest up the river, and the presidential party had to pass each of the great vessels on its return to shore. The river was alive with craft crowded to their utmost capacity and a great noise was being made. As the barge neared the flagship the signal was given to salute, and six big ships belched forth a terrific salute. Every man and officer on the ships stood at tention and the bands added to the din by playing "Hail to the Chief." The barge was stopped while the salute was being fired, and after it had ceased the 12 brawny sailors pulled for the shore.

A noticeable feature of the visit to the fleet was the president's cordial greeting of the men on each ship. He never once forgot the "boys," and bowed to them upon boarding and leaving the ships.

Enthusiasm was rampant last night. Wherever President McKinley appeared he received a tremendous ovation, particularly at the Academy of Music, where the Grand Army was officially welcomed to the city and state by Mayor Ashbridge and Governor Stone.

General Sickles was already seated when the president arrived, accompanied by Secretaries Root and Wilson. When President McKinley observed the veteran he walked toward him and General Sickles arose from his seat. They shook hands cordially while the audience, numbering about 3,000, made the house ring with their plaudits.

A few minutes later the presidential party, with Admiral Sampson and his staff, left the Academy of Music and proceeded to Odd Fellows' hall, where President McKinley was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by George G. Meade post, the Lafayette post of New York and the Kingsley post of Boston.

The presidential party later left for Washington.

THE BLOCKADE OF LUZON.

Way to Shut Off Rebels' Sources of Supplies and Ammunition Causing Considerable Concern.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The matter of making an effective blockade in the Philippines, and especially around the island of Luzon, so as to prevent the insurgents from obtaining ammunition and supplies, is one that is giving the administration considerable concern. It has not been deemed feasible to proclaim a blockade, as it would indicate a state of war and possibly open a way to the recognition of the insurgents.

Whether or not it is feasible to attack, subdue and garrison all the ports of Luzon which might serve as ports of supply for the Filipinos has not yet been determined.

The president has been advised that the navy should be utilized.

At every port a naval vessel could be stationed, and under the military law of the island every incoming vessel could be made to exhibit its manifest. One trouble about carrying out this plan is the fact that there is not a sufficient number of light draught vessels to go into all the places where the Filipinos can receive their supplies.

Dates Set For Troops to Depart.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Dates have been set for the departure of three regiments of volunteers for the Philippines. One-half of the Thirty-fourth, Colonel Kennon, will sail on Sept. 8, on the Columbia, the remainder of the regiment on Sept. 15, on the Belgian King. The Thirty-first, Colonel Pettit, will sail on the 15th on the Sherman, and the Twenty-seventh, Colonel Bell, will sail on the 18th on the Grant.

Conferred as to Philippines.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Secretary of War Root and Prof. Schurman of the Philippines commission, who accompanied President McKinley to the city, have had a number of conferences with the president in relation to the Philippine islands.

MESSAGE TO MRS. M'KINLEY.

General Wagner Sent Regrets of Philadelphians at Her Absence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—General Louis Wagner, chairman of the general committee, sent the following telegram to Mrs. McKinley:

"Philadelphia's 1,250,000 of citizens and the 500,000 strangers within her gates regret exceedingly Mrs. McKinley's absence from this very pleasant gathering, and they join in greetings of regard and affection."

Bentheim's Story Doubted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Department officials were inclined to doubt the story of Albert Bentheim, at Atlanta, that a United States vice consul in Germany is acting as an agent to convey war secrets from France to Germany. However, they may investigate it. The German embassy apparently treated the story lightly.

Instructed to Vote For McKinley.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 6.—The Republicans of Luzerne county held their county convention. Ex-Congressman M. B. Williams and Hon. C. A. Miner were elected delegates to the national convention, They were instructed to vote for the renomination of President McKinley.

Bankers Met at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—With about 600 bankers from all over the country and a third as many spectators who were not members, present, the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' association began its first session in the auditorium of the chamber of commerce.

General Jiminez In Santo Domingo.

PORTO PLATA, Santo Dominuo, Sept. 6.—General Isidro Jiminez landed here, having come from Cuba, touching at Cape Haitien on the way. He was received at the waterside by an immense throng. His reception, arranged by General Ramon Imbert, was enthusiastic.

Sampson Asked to Be Relieved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—In an interview with a reporter, Rear Admiral Sampson confirmed the report that he had asked to be relieved from command of the North Atlantic squadron after the Dewey reception at New York.

Charles L. Bailey Dead.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 6.—Charles L. Bailey, aged 77, president of the Central Iron works and one of the most prominent ironmasters in Central Pennsylvania, died at his home here of stomach trouble.

EVENTS IN BRIEFS.

The new battleship Kearsarge showed a speed of 17¼ knots on a trial trip.

The United states training ship Monongahela, for which some anxiety was expressed arrived off Cape Henry Va.

The Thirty-third regiment of volunteers was ordered from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to San Francisco for embarkation to the Philippines.

Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville reported extremely hot weather. Two deaths and nine prostrations at Chicago.

Oil at Over a Dollar.

LIMA, O., Sept. 6.—Lima crude oil touched the dollar mark for the first time in three years. The market was North Lima, $1.01; South Lima and Indiana, 96 cents.

Bishop Pierce Dead.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6.—Bishop Pierce, Episcopal bishop of Arkansas, died at Fayetteville, Ark.

A Missionary Died.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Annie Vansant, aged 27, of Salt Lake City, who had been a missionary in the Levant for three years, died Sept. 4 of consumption, on board the steamer State of Nebraska, which arrived here.

WAR CLOUDS BLACKEN.

British Cabinet Called to Meet Friday.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS GOING ON.

Reported That Kruger Will Not Await an Ultimatum—Will Strike at the First Suspicious Move of British Troops on the Border.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, came to London today from Walmer to confer with the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and a cabinet council has been summoned for Friday. Urgent messages having been sent to all the ministers requesting their attendance.

Their is great activity in the admiralty, the war office and the colonial office.

Numerous telegrams from South Africa arrived at the Colonial office Tuesday, but their contents have not been made public.

The Press Association asserts that the officers of the Highland Light infantry at Devenport notified their men to prepared for departure, probably tomorrow.

The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the "next move will be an ultimatum unless President Kruger yields." It declares that 150,000 men is the outside number that the Transvaal government can put in the field.

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn from Boer sources that reliable news has been received at The Hague from Pretoria to the effect that President Kruger will not give Mr. Chamberlain time to send an ultimatum, but will take advantage of the first suspicious move of the British troops on the border to assume the offensive."

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 6.—Public anxiety showed no abatement, and the exodus of the population continued. The staffs of several large financial houses left with their books for Cape Town.

At a public meeting held at Boksburg the field cornet guaranteed the safety of all the residents of the district. He announced that the natives would be transported immediately upon a declaration of war in trucks that were waiting at every railway station, and he advised families to group themselves and that superintendents be appointed to take charge of each group.

SERIOUSLY AFFECTS THE NAVY.

Advance and Shortage In Steel May Delay Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The navy is beginning to feel seriously the effect of the heavy advance in the steel market. There are 12 of the torpedoboats and destroyers under construction in various yards, and all are affected by the "steel famine" and the heavy prices, so that it is expected that extensions will be asked on all of these craft, extensions already being asked on two.

The prospect is that the bids on the six protected cruisers, to be opened on Nov. 1, will be much higher than was expected when the appropriation for them was made.

The engineering bureau has also felt the advance, not only in increased prices, but in an inability to get material and buildings inside the limit fixed by congress.

The bureau of yards and docks is unable to proceed with a number of building projects at navyyards and stations owing to the advance in steel.

Civil Engineer Cunningham of the bureau of yards and docks says structural steel has advanced 100 per cent and, in some cases, 300 per cent.

FOR ELEVEN MEN'S DEATH.

Pittsburg Bridge Company and Supt. Peasley Held Responsible.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Pittsburg Bridge company and Charles M. Peasley, superintendent, were held responsible by a coroner's jury for the death of 11 men who were killed in the collapse of the arches of the Coliseum building, in course of construction, on Aug. 28.

Industrial Commission Resumed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The industrial commission reconvened, but heard no witnesses. The commission decided to authorize the attendance of Prof. Jenks and one member of each of its sub-commissions at the trust conference of the civic federation to be held in Chicago, beginning on the 13th instant. Mr. Rockefeller has informed the commission that it will be impossible for him to be in attendance upon the commission during the present week. It is expected that P. C. Boyle, editor of the Oil City Derrick, and B. A. Matthews, manager of the Standard Oil company at Columbus, will be heard today.

Famine and Starvation Threatened.

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.—Lord Sandhurst, governor of Bombay, in the course of a speech at Poona said the plague was spreading, and that owing to the failure of the monsoon not only the plague was in the midst of the people, but grim famine was staring at them. He expressed the hope that the September rains would come to their relief, and stated that in the meantime arrangements would be made to open relief routes.

Lake Superior Commerce Blocked.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 6.—The steel steamer Douglas Houghton, the largest ship on the lakes, lies sunk across the channel of St. Mary's river at Sailors Encampment and effectually blocks all Lake Superior commerce. It may take several days to raise the steamer.

Orphan Asylum Burned.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—St. Joseph's Orphan asylum at Hartwell, a suburb of this city, burned. No lives were lost.

McCoy Knocked Out Thorn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Kid McCoy knocked out Jeff Thorn in the third round.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

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WELCOMING THE VOLUNTEERS

★ How the Home Coming Heroes Are Greeted On Their Return From Fighting In the Far East ★ Some Impressive Scenes

BY LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

Home coming volunteers from the Philippines have been arriving in large numbers at San Francisco during the past six weeks. A few are still in the far east, waiting for transports or fighting fever in the hospitals, but the greater part of the survivors of the big army of citizen soldiers which crossed the ocean last winter have come home.

The people of San Francisco have greeted each returning regiment with a hearty welcome, but of course the warmest and most enthusiastic reception was reserved for the California soldiers, who were the last to leave for home.

The plan adopted by the war department in regard to mustering out these

FLOWERS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

returning soldiers has been for each regiment to go into camp on the Presidio grounds until the discharges and other papers could be made out. This has not only facilitated matters, but has given the volunteers a chance to recover from the effects of their long sea voyage.

While the ocean trip has been on the whole a beneficial one to the war worn soldiers, tired out after months of hard campaigning, the confinement on a crowded transport is bound to be more or less irksome. Yet it is estimated that the Nebraska regiment weighed 10,000 pounds more when it marched down the gangplank at San Francisco than when the boys went aboard at Manila.

The Presidio camp is an ideal one for the purpose. It has been established so long that all the little conveniences which go to make tent living comfortable have become fixtures. The tents, instead of being pitched on the naked ground, are all furnished with neat board floors. The company streets are well laid out and each furnished with a good supply of water. Some of the regiments have gone back to the same spots which they occupied last year, when they were composed of raw militia. Now they are veteran regiments, each one of them having earned its share of glory in the far east.

After two or three weeks' rest at the Presidio the volunteers are ready to go back to their homes, where they receive final ovations and then gradually drop back into the prosaic ways of the civilian.

The arrangements made for the return of the Pennsylvanians show to

CHEERING THE RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

what an extent the interest of the citizens of the Keystone State have been aroused. When the regiment landed from the transport, it was met by a large delegation of home people who had come clear across the continent to welcome the heroes back to their native land. At the camp many things were done for their comfort, and special trains made up of sleepers were recently put at the disposal of Lieutenant Colonel Barrett so that his men might make the long overland journey in comfort.

Being the only eastern volunteer regiment that has seen service in the Philippines, the Tenth Pennsylvania seems to have earned for itself the sympathy and interest of the whole country east of the Mississippi. Its progress across the country has been a series of ovations.

The Nebraska boys were also greeted at San Francisco by a big Nebraska delegation, which included Governor Poynter and other prominent officials. Their reception was a type of the manner in which the other volunteers have been received and is worth describing.

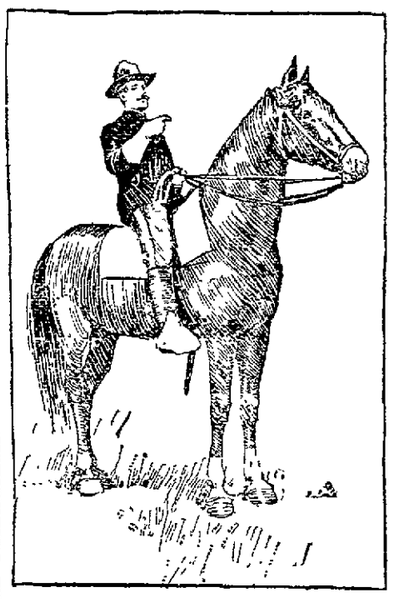
As the parading column swung into Market street, San Francisco's principal thoroughfare, it was in three distinct parts, quite noticeable because of the difference in the uniforms of the men. First came a rollicking band and a body of smartly dressed and hearty looking men all in army blue. They were the Third artillery regulars from the Presidio, detailed by Major General Shafter as the government escort to the battle scarred volunteers. People who did not know scanned their ruddy faces and remarked:

"Well, they do not look so badly used up."

But in a moment they realized their mistake when there came swinging along company after company of slim, lithe young fellows, with thin, tanned cheeks, weather worn campaign hats, faded khaki trousers and leggings, old blue flannel shirts and carrying dingy Springfield rifles and rolls of much used blankets over their coatless shoulders, while battered haversacks and canteens hung about their loins.

The contrast between the home barracks regular and the firing line volunteer from foreign fields was too great not to be appreciated even by a stranger to military appearances. These gaunt, smiling fellows were the famous Nebraskans.

Behind them trooped the Utah gunners, who themselves have a proud record of 24 engagements, with re-



LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARRETT, TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

markable freedom from injuries. Gunless and without blankets, they looked the part of the light artillery that handled field rifles and manned rapid fire small batteries on the river gunboats. Their khaki of peculiar tan and the two little ragged remnants of red guidons fluttering above them told plainly that they were just from Luzon and not from comfortable quarters and good meals at the Presidio.

Just behind them clattered the rest of the artillery escort, 12 six horse teams of glistening blacks with fiery red blankets, rough riding drivers and field rifles and gun caissons, each with its erect and neatly uniformed men in blue perched back to back on the springless seats. Finally rode a blue suited troop of the Sixth regular cavalry from the Presidio, mounted on bays.

The real fighters could not be mistaken. Young Colonel Mulford, who went away a major, rode at their head, and close behind came the regimental band, playing with a spirit of genuine gladness that awakened a sympathetic something in every hearer.

At the head of the Utah artillery rode Major Grant, who has already been asked to take the Republican nomination for mayor of Salt Lake City. His commanding figure and bearded face attracted instant attention.

Similar scenes to this are reproduced on a smaller scale when the regiments are broken up into companies. Each city and town prepares a special reception to the company which it sent to make up the regiment. So that in at least four states there are folks who just now think more of thin faced fellows in worn khaki uniforms than of the common affairs of life—those affairs which are of importance to bread earners, but which do not stir the heart at all.

THE BOY ON THE FARM.

How to Train and Develop Such Sturdy Young Americans.

When an able-bodied young man, with no strong bent in other directions, has a distaste for farm life, it must be owing to one or both of two things, if his father is a successful former; either the home life is dry, narrow, uninteresting—few books, little company, no amusements, cheap clothing, ugly furniture—the main object of living being to get and save money; or the young man is so unfortunate as to be treated by his father as though he were still a child, incapable of thinking or acting for himself, who ought to be grateful for the chance of doing a man's work for his board. The average young man wants the chance to earn money and the privilege of doing what he pleases with the money after it is earned. Give him the opportunity to do this on the farm, with a pleasant home, and nine times out of ten, I believe that he will appreciate the advantages of farm life. He will, for the first time, perhaps, really have them to appreciate.

If a man is selfish and dictatorial, unsympathetic, wholly forgetful of his own younger days, it would be strange, indeed, if his children grew up with much affection for their home or their father's occupation. I knew a man, of a different stamp, who had four boys. He thought a great deal of them, loved to have them with him, was interested in their pursuits, and anxious that they should be successful. He treated them, even when they were very small, as though they were rational beings. He expected them to work, trusted them with responsibilities, and sometimes deferred to their judgment. As a natural consequence, they thought everything of their father, and were never so happy as when they could be with him helping him. They were regular little workers, wanting to do everything he did, proud of pleasing him, interested in all farming operations, bright, wide-awake, observant, and full of life. It seems to me that this is the way to treat a boy on the farm—unselfishly, wisely, sympathetically. Not trying to see how much work can be got out of him for nothing before he is 21, but how he can best be helped and guided to become independent, useful, successful and happy.

Fresia Refracta Alba.

This charming winter-blooming bulb is more easily managed than almost any other in the window garden, and it has many characteristics that endear it to flower-lovers. Both the plant and flower are peculiarly graceful in form, and the latter has a fragrance resembling and quite as delicious as that of the finest tea roses. The flowers are a creamey-white in color, the majority marked with rich yellow blotches on the lower petals. They are arrange on a spike, and open in succession beginning with the lower ones. As each flower remains perfect for some days, a single plant will be in bloom for a long time. They are especially valuable for cutting, as the buds open in water quite as readily as when a part of the plant.

Freesias are easily grown from seed, and will bloom in December when the

Frees'a Refracta Alba.

seed is planted in March and April. Dry bulbs are, however, to be procured from seedsmen in the summer and fall, a good quality costing about 25 cents per dozen. They are best planted during July, August and September. Any good garden soil, enriched with decomposed cow manure, and made open with sand or leaf-mold, will grow them perfectly. Using a five-inch pot, plenty of drainage should be placed in the bottom, and then filled to within an inch of the top with soil. Insert the bulbs, the larger end down, so that the upper part is covered to the depth of one-half inch. The bulbs should be grouped near the centre, say one-half inch apart, and five can be grown in this sized pot. After watering thoroughly, set the pots away in a shaded place, and while not allowing them to dry out entirely, not a great amount of water should be given until top-growth begins. From this point they will require about the same treatment as other house-plants, removing to the windows before hard frosts. It will be an advantage to give them a strong light, while growing as cool as convenient. After flowering the plants should be grown along until the foliage begins to turn yellow, when water may be withheld and the pots set away and kept dry until time to replant the next season.

Our readers will find this to be one of the most beautiful and useful additions to their winter window gardens that can be provided.

Cooling Loaves of Bread.

An authority on the chemistry of foods cautions housewives against cooling loaves of bread too rapidly after taking them from the oven. "Much of the souring of bread," says Dr. Woods, "is doubtless due to lack of care during cooling. Owing to the high water contents and the large amount of nitrogenous substances and sugar which bread contains, it is especially, while warm, a good soil for the development of various kinds of molds and bacteria. A loaf of bread," he adds, "hot from the oven, taken into a poorly ventilated room filled with people will become sour in the course of two or three hours.

Early Winter Flowering.

Cineraria seed for early winter flowers should be sown at once, and another planting made in August. Extreme care to prevent both drying out and damping-off should be taken while the plants are young, and they should never be allowed to suffer for water or from the depredations of insects at any time during their existence. When properly grown there is no more beautiful and brilliant winter-blooming plant.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Miss.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTOR-ATIVE.

TRADE MARK.

Bar Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, muscle and STRENGTH clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, power and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. 50 cts. A BOX; 6 boxes, $2.50. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed, sealed, on receipt of price. Address DRS. BARTON AND BENSON, 55 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

Collegiate, Preparatory, Normal, Oratory, Business, Music, and Art departments. Standard courses. Better equipped than ever before. Museum, Reading-room, Gymnasium are unsurpassed. Fine Ladies' Hall. Total expense for tuition, board and room, can be kept below $3.50 a week. Terms of the 54th year begin Sept. 19, '99, Jan. 2, Apr. 3, 1900. Summer School, June 26–Aug. 10, 1900. Cat. free. Alliance, O.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad, and we will send you this big 325-lb. new 1899 pattern high-grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest Stove BARGAIN you ever saw or heard of, pay the FREIGHT AGENT our SPECIAL PRICE, $13.00 less the $1.00 sent with order or $12.00 and freight charges. This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16x18x11, top is 42x23; made from best pig iron, extra large flues, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep, genuine Standish porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented base. Best coal burner made and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE ISSUE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove, the freight is only about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10.00. Address,
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.) CHICAGO, ILL.
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

ACME BIRD.

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE.

DRAIN TILE

We have leased our works and in order to dispose of our entire stock of 80,000 tile until June 5th, will offer them at the following low prices:

2½ inch, ... 70c per 100
3 inch, ... 90c "
4 inch, ... $1.50 "
5 inch, ... 2.50 "
5 inch, ... 3.50 "

This stock is first-class, well burned tile and must be sold to make room for the season's run.

Cope Bros. E. Greenville

FIRST and THIRD TUESDAYS ...
EACH MONTH

CHEAP TRIPS SOUTH

... BY THE ...

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

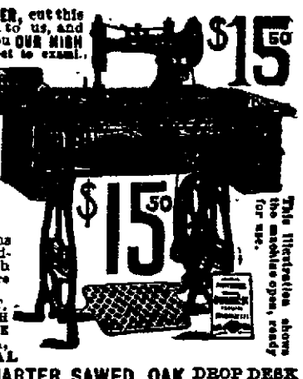
Write for Information to
C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A., - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

We Have a Number

of good lots for sale. Cash or Easy terms. Also dwelling houses and business property for sale. Office and club rooms for rent.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie Street.

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad. out and send to us, and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $50.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent Our Special Offer Price $15.50 and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $13.00 and up, all fully described in Our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK in the greatest value ever offered by any house.



This illustration shows the machine open, ready for use.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS by unknown concerns who copy our advertisements, offering unknown machines under various names, with various inducements. Write some friend in Chicago and learn who are RELIABLE AND WHO ARE NOT.

THE BURDICK has every MODERN IMPROVEMENT, EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE DEFECTS OF NONE. MADE BY THE BEST MAKER IN AMERICA, FROM THE BEST MATERIAL MONEY CAN BUY. SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, PIANO POLISHED, one illustration shows machine closed, (head dropping from sight) to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing, 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand. Finest large High Arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully NICKEL TRIMMED. GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-YEARS' BINDING GUARANTEE is sent with every machine. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $60.00, and then if convinced you are saving $25.00 to $40.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50, WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

This shows the machine closed to be used as a center table, stand or desk.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

For a SUMMER CRUISE take the

COAST LINE TO MACKINAC

NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS — D&C — COMFORT, SPEED and SAFETY

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other Line offers a panorama of 460 miles of equal variety and interest.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN
Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac
PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.
LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, $19.50 from Toledo, $16.25; from Detroit, $13.75

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Fare, $1.50 Each Direction.
Berths, 75c., $1. Stateroom, $1.75.
Connections are made at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.
Sunday Trips June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct. Only

EVERY DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN
Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo.

Send 2c. for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH. Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

...TO CALIFORNIA...

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Every Wednesday from Boston and New England and Every Thursday from Chicago.

Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road

FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

FOR A LARGE.... and Complete Stock of..

CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, Etc.

AT -:- LOW -:- PRICES

....CALL ON....

J. W. FOLTZ,

CLOTHIER,

E Main St., Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

A GREAT FAIR.

"We've done our best to make it a good thing and a big thing. I hope the people will feel themselves justified in saying that we have succeeded." So spoke Mayor Jacob J. Wise, president of the Massillon Merchants' Street Fair association, at one o'clock Monday afternoon. Then he pushed the button, the gates flew open, the thousands surged and the fair was on. People had come from everywhere. All the streets about the East Tremont street entrance were filled. It was almost impossible to make progress in any direction. After the opening of the gates the crowd transferred itself to the grounds, and all along the line, as it passed from one display to another, one heard nothing but expressions of admiration and wonder.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The Street Fair Association as It Was and as It Is.

The street fair project, when it was first suggested to Massillon business men by Mayor Wise, in May, 1898, was not enthusiastically received. Everybody talked about the big expense, the immense amount of work and the uncertainty of the weather, all failing to consider the great advertisement it would be for the city and the firms represented at the exposition, and few believing that it meant new and increased business. Again and again Mayor Wise attempted to get the merchants and manufacturers together to discuss the matter, and the numerous failures would have discouraged anyone less determined. Finally, on June 21, 1898, a small number of business men, among whom a sort of lukewarm interest had been aroused, assembled in the mayor's court room, and a temporary organization was effected, with Mayor Wise as its president. Later it became a permanent institution, under the name of the Massillon Business Men's Street Fair Association. Gradually citizens were brought to realize the great benefits to be derived from the fair, and gave the association a support that swept away all obstacles and assured an unqualified success. And the fair was a success, albeit financially the association received small reward. The 1898 fair was held on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 21, 22, 23 and 24. On Wednesday alone was there fair weather, and the crowd on that day was probably the largest the town has ever seen. Rain every day thereafter greatly reduced the attendance.

This year's Massillon Merchants' Street Fair Association is composed of practically the same men as last year. There are twenty-four members, the only honorary member being Warren E Russell. The officers of the association are: J. J. Wise, president; W. A. Pietzcker, vice president; Felix R. Shepley, secretary: Henry C. Dielhenn, treasurer. The names of the members and the committees they constitute are are as follows:

Finance—F. R. Shepley, W. B. Martin, J. C. F. Putman, W. L. Bechtel, E. E. Fox.

Space and construction—W. A. Pietzcker, H. V. Kramer, F. A. Vogt.

Printing and advertising—G. F. Breckel, W. D. Benedict, G. W. Doll, C. M. Whitman, J. D. Miller.

Transportation—H. F. Pocock, E. C. Segner, F. O. Humberger.

Music and contests—S. F. Wefler, L. J. Vogt, T. C. Miller, A. J. Richeimer, F. A. Vogt.

Amusements—G. C. Haverstack, H. F. Pocock, H. C. Dielhenn, A. J. Richeimer, G. J. Sailer.

THE PARADE.

It Forms at 10:30, and is Witnessed by Thousands.

Thousands witnessed the grand parade this morning, which was the longest and grandest ever seen in this section of the state. Forming at the intersection of West and Main streets, it moved at about 10:30, a little later than published on account of unavoidable delays.

Mayor Wise and Marshal Kitchen, with a force of mounted police headed the procession, which followed in the following order.

Military band.

Massillon merchants' street fair association.

Hart Post, G. A. R., and other ex-soldiers.

Then in an open carriage the following prominent labor leaders: M. D. Ratchford, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, now a member of the National Industrial Commission· Cameron Miller, former vice-president of the U. M. W. of A., now United States immigrant inspector at Quebec, Canada, W Morgan, of East Greenville, president of Massillon district, U. M. W. of A., and D. Moylan, of North Lawrence, prominent in organized labor circles.

They were followed by:

Peter Smith, chief marshal.

Great Eastern band, of New Philadelphia.

Employes of Corns Iron and Steel Company. One of the features of the parade was this firm's float, containing a minature furnace, operated by three employes.

Minglewood band, of North Lawrence.

Massillon Branch, No. 17, glassworkers, in their midst a float of all colors and sizes of bottles artistically arranged.

Local Branch, No. 25, I. M. U. of N. A.

A float by Hess, Snyder & Company, containing three molders at work.

Trades and Labor Assembly's wagon decorated with union labels.

Cigarmakers, J. L. A. of A.

Navarre Citizens' band.

Theatrical stage employes' union.

Tammany hall, with Marshal Charles Heyman at its head.

Hagenback's band and Midway performers.

Employes of American steam laundry in carriages.

Massillon fire department, No. 1, with equipment.

Then came the floats of which the following excited the most interest:

Six men standing on a Surprise bed spring.

An uncased piano of Meuser Bros., showing the instrument's mechanism.

Herancourt Brewing Company, a huge towering bottle made up of smaller ones, each filled with the cheering beverage.

Boiler makers from A. Oehl's shop, at work on a boiler.

Bammerlin Bros.' piano, with musician playing.

The Massillon Brewing Company's float, with a group of swarthy workmen indulging in the "moist joy," attracted considerable attention.

One of Russell & Co.'s engines and threshers.

Hess, Snyder & Co.'s contrasting of ancient and modern methods of cooking by means of a huge float containing an old-fashioned fireplace and a modern steel range, was a well received effort, as was also the one with Columbia in the center representing the nations.

W. D. Benedict's float contained a bed and luxurious lounging chairs, and with its heavy draperies, made a scene of Oriental magnificence.

C. W. Zimmerman's dainty float, with a Shetland pony drawing it, was a pleasing feature.

NUMBER OF FEVER CASES.

Reports to Wyman So Indicate, but of a Mild Type.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Officials of the marine hospital service have been working in harmonious co-operation with the state officials of Florida in dealing with the yellow fever outbreak at Key West. Dr. Porter, the health officer of the state, reported his arrival in Key West. Such information as was received by Dr. Wyman, the surgeon general, shows that there was a number of cases of fever there, but mild in type.

The war department authorities hoped to be able to get the troops away from Key West by tomorrow,

Trouble Feared In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—There was grave apprehension of trouble during the progress of the Labor day parade. It was evident the Big Consolidated street railroad officials were nervous, for a notice was posted on all the barns cautioning the men against recklessness today. The police have taken steps to meet any emergency which may arise. The line of march has been laid out along the tracks of the Big Consolidated and it is believed to be almost impossible to prevent clashes.

TWO VESSELS LOST.

A Tug Wrecked and Sailing Boat Capsized on Lake Erie—Four Lives Lost.

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 4.—The tug Red Cloud of Lorain was wrecked off Cedar Point. It is believed that three lives and maybe more were lost.

TOLEDO, Sept. 4.—A small sailing boat containing six persons was capsized near the mouth of Maumee river, and Charles Lawrence, a 3-year-old son of Mr. J. H. Lawrence, was drowned.

BRYAN TO TOUR OHIO.

Will Make a Swing Around the Circle With McLean—Seward For a Chairmanship.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 4.—Hon. W. R. Burnett announced that William J. Bryan will come to Ohio and take a swing around the state with McLean.

James Seward of Mansfield has been selected for chairman of the executive committee and ex-Mayor Constantine of this city is slated for treasurer.

Railroad After a Street.

TOLEDO, Sept. 4.—A most interesting situation has arisen since the capture of a part of Water street by the Manufacturers' railroad. The road showed the court that it was entitled to the right of way taken, but it was currently rumored that the road intended to make another midnight visit and capture another section of the street. A swarm of private detectives and officers were on hand. The property is being closely watched by the property owners, who object to the road.

Watson Didn't Ask to Be Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The statement that Rear Admiral Watson, commanding the United States naval forces at Manila, has asked to be relieved of his command because of ill health is denied in official circles here. He has not, it is stated, made any such request, and, although a number of telegrams have been received from him recently, no reference to the condition of his health has been made by him.

A Policeman Nearly Murdered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Policeman Patrick O'Keefe was shot through the head and chest by Michael Farrelli in Farrelli's saloon, a notorious dive on Second avenue. O'Keefe will die. Farrelli was placed under arrest after a long chase and a desperate fight, in which he made further effort to do murder. A mob of several thousand people gathered after the shooting and made a determined effort to lynch him.

Don't fail to try
BEECHAM'S PILLS
when suffering from any bad condition of the Stomach or Liver.
10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING!

POULTRY POINTERS

The eating, singing, scratching flock is in right condition. Keep them there.

If they are droopy, nine times out of ten it is owing to lice or deranged condition of digestive organs.

Oftimes the best remedy is merely change of diet. Pounded charcoal, broken shells, chopped onions, green feed, raw vegetables, red pepper mixed in mash, etc., are all cheap, handy and effective restoratives

A pint of lime water to a gallon of drinking water should be occasionally given.

Crude carbolic acid mixed with coal oil should be sprayed on inside of roosting coop. and the roosts thoroughly painted with the mixture once or twice a month in order to keep rid of lice mites and other pests.

A lousy fowl cannot remain healthy as nest boxes afford convenient quarters for breeding vermin, they should be kept well cleaned. Change the straw and spray them inside with carbolic acid and kerosene at least twice a month.

Impure drinking water should never be tolerated about the premises.

Dampness must be avoided.

Exposure of fowls to cold winds and rain will surely check laying; especially is this true of he non-sitting varieties.

Do not waste time and feed with droopy fowls; better use the chopping block.

Sunlight. dry quarters and good food so given as to encourage the greatest amount of exercise, are chief factors in egg production.

Cabbage, beets, carrots and other vegetables fed whole, so as to force exercise in eating them, are great promoters of health and vigor.

Clover and alfalfa chopped fine, mixed with enough ground feed to thicken it well, seasoned with salt and pepper, makes the very best substitute of green grass or clover.

Keep them healthy and vigorous so as not to require dosing with drugs and condition powders.

Don't adhere to any ironclad rules in feeding. If fowls are not thriving, try a change. It may be well to change feeding morning mash or hot feed to night feed, giving grains and vegetables in the morning and through the day. Beware of too heavy morning feeding. Better too little than too much, provided grain be scattered in scratching sheds for fowls to work for.

Swine.

Why does a pig eat corn; To make a hog of himself, of course.

Cheap keeping is the secret of profitable pig-raising. No matter how high pork is, there is no profit in it if it costs too much to raise it.

In planning for the coming season, provide a pasture for your swine, if you have none. It will pay. No matter how rough the land is the pigs will like to enrich it. Swine will not only live but grow on pasture and a very little grain.

The boar is always better if he can run out to pasture and get grass and exercise. He will not be in show condition, of course, but he will be in first class breeding condition. A little grain will bring him up in flesh if you want to take him to the fair.

Every farmer can keep at least one good sow and her litter on the farm, and not know that it has cost him anything for feed or care. The pig converts into cash a lot of worthless refuse that would not bring a dollar in the raw material state.

When pigs get large enough to eat (3 weeks old) there is nothing better than a thin oat meal mush, fed warm, four or five times a day The pigs like it, especially if a little brown sugar or molasses is added, and when it comes time to wean them they do not miss the sow.

Pigs farrowed in February and March are scarce in the Northwest, but when they come in the cold weather, care must be taken to give them good runs where they can get sunshine and exercise. In cold weather they curl up in the straw and keep warm and are apt to get too fat and chumpy. Give them a run and make them exercise.

A Big Hog.

The largest hog ever raised was recently slaughtered in New York. The animal was a Jersey Red boar two and one-half years old, weighing alive 1,609 pounds, and dressing 1,336 pounds. The National Provisioner has the following to say of the prodigy: "This huge swine measured over nine feet from tip of its nose to end of its tail. It measured two and one-half feet across the loin, two and one-half feet across the hams and six feet in girth. This makes the hog three feet through. it is split at the shoulder, and to look into the great carcass, is like looking into the crevice of a cavern. The carcass spreads across the perspective of the store like a Titanic statue of Pork personified. It also looks like the body of the great hog god embalmed and reposing in its gigantic majesty. From hip bone to toe it measures three and one-half feet and about the same from the crest of the shoulder blade to the bottom of the foot. The great fat jowls extend nearly two feet across. From between the ears to the tail is over seven feet. The tail itself is the smallest thing in the big proportions. It is a mere point in the air. The face of the hog is also small for the size of the animal. It is only sixteen inches long. The hams are monsters in size, and the vast stretch of pork in the long waist is borne just above the ground by four comparatively small feet. The usual porker is a mere pigmy by its side. The biggest hog heretofore grown weighed 1,250 pounds dead weight."

ATTACK ON ANGELES.

Rebels Fired Shrapnel, Which Failed to Explode.

NEED FOOD AND AMMUNITION.

A Number Arrested Trying to Smuggle Through Our Lines—American Prisoners Reported Well Treated—Native Police Did Good Work at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The war department received two dispatches from Manila. The first read:

MANILA, Sept. 3.

Adjutant General, Washington

Railway to Angeles completed in four days. Insurgents north opened on place this morning with shrapnel, which failed to explode; no casualties. Kansans and Washingtons being loaded on transports; two battalions Nineteenth infantry relieve Tennessees at Iloilo and Cebu. Latter with Iowas only remaining volunteer regiments; sail soon.

OTIS.

At the war department it was said that with the leaving of the Tennessee and Iowa regiments all the volunteers will have left the Philippines, also all the men of the regular army discharged under general order No. 40.

The second dispatch read as follows:

MANILA, Sept. 3.

Adjutant General, Washington·

Graves deceased members Tenth Pennsylvania decorated Sept. 1 with fitting ceremonies, conducted by Chaplain Pierce. Chaplain Sutherland, personal friend Colonel Hawkins, delivered address.

OTIS.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—Many Spanish prisoners escaped from the Filipinos and brought into the American lines stories of hard treatment. They agreed that the Filipinos were exceedingly short of rations and that a large section of their troops was reduced to the use of home made black powder.

Arrests of natives were made for attempts to smuggle contraband of war through the American lines. In one case a casco with a cargo of bamboo poles was overhauled and the poles were found full of rice.

The insurgents have a wholesome respect for the British, on account of several threats of British warships to bombard their towns unless the rights of British subjects were respected. Two British vessels, the Lacson and the Nero, were driven by stress of weather into the harbor of Dagupan, the northern terminus of the Dagupan railway. The crews were imprisoned, but, on their protesting that they were British subjects, the insurgent authorities permitted one man, Edwards, to come to Manila, promising to release the crew of the Lacson if Edwards secured from the British consul at Manila a statement establishing the nationality of the crew. A similar concession was made to the crew of the Nero.

Edwards said he saw several American prisoners who were better fed than the Spaniards by the Filipino soldiers. Moreover, they were not compelled to work as the Spanish prisoners are.

A force of native police began to patrol the city of Manila, co-operating with the provost guard. whose lack of knowledge of the language and the resorts of the native criminals had given many opportunities for burglary, an industry which had been flourishing of late. The new force included many members of the old force and some insurgents who had grown tired of fighting. It did good work in running down native criminals.

The American secret service recently found a Filipino spy in Calamba. He is supposed to have been the man who stole four guns belonging to the Washington regiment. He offered desperate resistance to the soldier who was sent to capture him and tried to run away with two revolver shots in his head. Finally he was brought down by a rifle bullet in his hip. He died after jumping from the stretcher and trying to run.

General Bates, it is expected, will establish posts at Zamboanga and in the islands of Tamtani, Jolo and Bongao.

The Kansas regiment sailed on the United States transport Tartar for home.

Pain Conquered; Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 92,649]

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great sufferer during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles." — MRS. DELLA REMICKER, RENSSELAER, IND.

The serious ills of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman free advice who is puzzled about her health. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write at the first indication of trouble.

GOOD POINTS FOR DREYFUS.

Witnesses Gave Strong Testimony In the Accused Man's Behalf.

RENNES, Sept. 4.—At the Dreyfus courtmartial, Saturday. Major Hartmann of the artillery occupied nearly half the session with the conclusion of his expert evidence that Dreyfus as an artillery officer would not have displayed such ignorance regarding guns and brakes as was shown in the bordereau.

Major Hartmann's testimony practically stood uncontested, as neither General Deloye nor General Mercier, who replied, refuted any material point therein.

M. Havet, a member of the institute, devoted himself to showing that the construction of the bordereau bristled with strong and, in his opinion, conclusive marks of Esterhazy's handiwork, while the phraseology bore no resemblance to Dreyfus' style.

M. Labori got General Gonse to admit that he ordered the tampering with Piquart's letters in order, as he said, to ascertain Picquart's doings while he was chief of the intelligence bureau. A little later M. Labori evidently disconcerted General Gonse, for the latter blurted out that Lieutenant Colonel Henry committed his forgery in order to have fresh proofs against Dreyfus.

General Gonse then added: "But it was unnecessary, since the diplomatic dossier contained incriminating documents, with 'Dreyfus' written in full."

M. de Fond Lamotte, a civil engineer, who was once in the army and a probationer with Dreyfus, showed that the man who in one of the incriminating documents said "I am going to the manoevers" could not have been Dreyfus.

General Roget tried to reply to him, but Lamotte got the better of him.

Train Struck Car, Killing One Girl

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Annie Nuenschwander, aged 14 years, of this city, was killed, and five other persons were not seriously injured at a grade crossing accident in Gloucester, N. J., a few miles below this city. They were passengers on a trolley car which was struck by a Reading railway train.

In Washing Paint

don't scrub it and wear off the surface. Use Gold Dust Washing Powder according to directions printed on every package and you will be pleased with the results and surprised at the saving in labor.

Send for free booklet—"Golden Rules for Housework"

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
Chicago St. Louis New York Boston

$1.98 BUYS A $3.50 SUIT

3,000 CELEBRATED "NEVERWEAROUT" DOUBLE SEAT AND KNEE. REGULAR $3.50 BOYS' TWO-PIECE KNEE PANTS SUITS AT $1.98. A NEW SUIT FREE FOR ANY OF THESE SUITS WHICH DON'T GIVE SATISFACTORY WEAR. SEND NO MONEY, cut this ad. out and send to us, state age of boy and say whether large or small for age, and we will send you the suit by express, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to suits sold in your town for $3.50, pay your express agent our Special Offer Price, $1.98, and express charges. THESE KNEE PANT SUITS are for boys 4 to 15 years of age, and are retailed everywhere at $3.50. Made with DOUBLE SEAT and KNEES, latest 1900 style as illustrated, made from a special heavy weight, wear resisting, all-wool Stanton Cassimere, neat, handsome pattern, fine Italian lining, genuine Bradson interlining, padding, staying and reinforcing, silk and linen sewing, fine tailor made throughout, a suit any boy or parent would be proud of. FOR FREE CLOTH SAMPLES of Boys' Clothing for boys 4 to 19 YEARS, write for Sample Book No. 95E, contains fashion plates, tape measure and full instructions how to order. Men's suits made to order from $5.00 up. Samples sent free on application. Address,
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

There's Delight In Helping . . . . .

those that want the best for their money.

See the display of latest fall Percale Shirts and cuffs to match only 50c. Perfect fitting, equal to anything ever offered at 75c.

Regulation Street Fair Caps. 25c.

Labor Day Caps. 25c.

GEO. W. DOLL,
Cash Hatter.
AT THE BRIDGE.

MASON'S CREAM OF OLIVES OINTMENT
CURES CATARRH ASTHMA HAY FEVER
" " MUMPS CROUP CAKED BREAST
" " FIRE & SUN BURN CHAFING.
" " BUNIONS & TIRED FEET.
" " CHAPPED FACE LIPS & HANDS.
" " SAFE REMEDY FOR PILES
ALL DRUGGISTS OR MAILED FOR 25¢
H.T. MASON CHEMICAL CO 515 ARCH ST PHILA. PA.
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SAFE · SPEEDY · SURE

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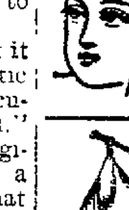
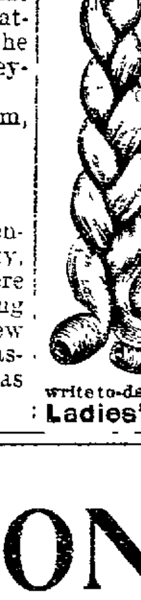


Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.

HAIR SWITCH FREE

ON EASY CONDITIONS.



Cut this ad. out and mail to us. Send a small sample of your hair cut close to the roots. SEND NO MONEY: we will make and send you by mail, postpaid a FINE HUMAN HAIR SWITCH, an exact match, made 22 inches long from selected human hair, 2½ ounces, short stem. We will inclose in package with switch sufficient postage to return it to us if not perfectly satisfactory, but if found exactly as represented and most extraordinary value and you wish to keep it, either send us $1.50 by mail within 10 days or TAKE ORDERS FOR 3 SWITCHES AT $1.50 EACH among your friends and send to us without any money, we to send the 3 switches to them direct by mail, to be paid for 10 days after received if perfectly satisfactory and you can then have the switch we send you free for your trouble. We give Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Dishes, Furniture, Watches, Bicycles, Cameras and other premiums for taking orders for Our Switches. One lady earned a Piano in fifteen days, one a Sewing Machine in 2 days. Order a Switch at once or write to-day for FREE PREMIUM OFFER. Address,
Ladies' Hair Emporium, Chicago.

IN ADDITION

to the great stock of

New Goods From Boston and New York

Now being opened at the "Bee Hive."
We have just received and placed in the Dress Goods Department,

54 Pieces of the Celebrated Jamestown Worsteds

We have been selling the products of this mill for the past 25 years and say without hesitancy that there are no goods in the market that equal them for the money.

The present offering are the newest designs brought out for the autumn of 1899, and the prices range from 29c up to $1.00 per yard.

COME AND SEE THEM.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Babney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH.
of Franklin county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton county.

For Auditor,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble county.

For Treasurer,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana county.

For Attorney General,
JAMES M. SHEETS,
of Putnam county.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion county.

For Member Board of Public Works
FRANK HUFFMAN
of Allen county

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

For Common Pleas Judge,
WARREN W. HOLE.

For Representative,
JACOB B. SNYDER,
ROBERT A. POLLOCK.
CLARK W. METZGER

For Probate Judge,
MAURICE E. AUNGST.

For Prosecuting Attorney
ROBERT H. DAY.

For Treasurer,
T. HARVEY SMITH.

For Sheriff,
JOHN J. ZAISER.

For County Commissioner
JOSEPH B. SUMMER.

For Infirmary Director,
ANDREW REESE.

Boss McLean said in a recent interview he expected to be in every county in the state during the campaign, but that he did not expect to make any speeches. No one expects speeches from the Democratic candidate for governor, but what can be done with money and organization will be attempted, and these are the forces which will get a certain class of voters to the polls.

John R. McLean is prepared to make the battle of his life in order to secure his election as governor of Ohio, and Republicans who imagine that their party will win the fight this fall without exertion are making a tremendous mistake. McLean has nothing to lose, but his money, and if he should gain his point he will be the next candidate of his party for the presidency.

The following advertisement appears conspicuously in a leading Northwestern newspaper of recent date:

WANTED—Laborers are needed in the harvest fields of Minnesota and especially in the Dakotas. Harvest will soon begin, to be followed by threshing. Good wages are offered, and low rates of transportation are offered by the railroads. Here is an opportunity for all that are unemployed.

This is a time when work seeks the man, and no man need seek for work.

No one can doubt but that he (McLean) stands squarely upon the principles of the Chicago and the Ohio platforms.—Daily Irontonian.

No, no one can doubt it, and thereby comes the assurance that although McLean is not lacking in the means requisite to equip the Democrats of Ohio for an effective fight, he will be utterly unable to change the political situation in the state where business interests are solidly opposed to any revival of the sixteen-to-one fallacy for which the Zanesville convention declared.

In the speech made by Mr. Atkinson's "great and good friend," Senor Emilio Aguinaldo, to his followers on the anniversary of his proclamation that the Filippinos had set up a republic of which he was chief, he says among other things: "Let us strengthen our hearts: we are in our own country. Let us continue to defend our fatherland until our independence is assured, for this is justice. We shall see that at last the great American nation will acknowledge the right which is on our side, and that the doctrine of the great Monroe, that America is for the Americans, is not forgotten, just as we affirm that the Philippines are for the Filippinos." This speech needs no interpretation. Even the Atkinsonites can see the effect of their propaganda. They have made such a mess of talk that there is no wonder Aguinaldo chatters so glibly about the "doctrine of the great Monroe," of which he knows absolutely nothing.

FRENCH TRIALS.

The daily incidents in the court-room at Rennes last month were interesting enough, to be sure; but they were, comparatively speaking, of transient importance. France is a civilized nation with noble codes of law and a highly trained body of lawyers. French trials are, however, conducted in such a way that many aspects of them seem worse than ridiculous to those accustomed to the methods of the United States and England. Thus the witnesses at the Dreyfus trial were in the main given freedom to tell what they knew in their own way, and were allowed to assert their opinions, beliefs, prejudices, dislikes, and emotional points of view as if these were really matters of evidence. Under our rulings such digressions would be severely repressed as irrelevant. And yet it does not follow that our method is so superior to the French in all respects. Our rules of evidence are so technical that it often happens that the ends of substantial justice are wholly defeated because a really significant thing, which a witness would be glad to state and which would clear up the case, is ruled out. In an American trial the lawyers seem to be playing a certain kind of game, with the judge as umpire, under elaborate and extremely technical rules which nobody can hope altogether to understand except the professionals. The witness must under no circumstances tell in his own way what he really knows, thinks, or feels about the case, but must answer the lawyer's questions in ways which do not violate the technical rules of evidence. In France, however, it is the judge, not the opposing counsel, who conducts the trial, and what the judge wants of each witness is the revelation of whatever may be in that witness's mind respecting the subject under investigation. It then becomes the subsequent business of the magistrate to get at such grains of legal evidence as may be found in the chaff of the witness's rambling discourse. It would be a rather bold proposition to assert that under our American method substantial justice is rendered in a larger percentage of cases than under the French method. In the Dreyfus case liberty allowed to witnesses on the one side was allowed in about the same measure to those on the other.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

THE DEEP, FULL BREATH.

The year 1899 may be considered as the time of our "second wind." Last year we took a deep breath of protection prosperity and eclipsed all previous records. This year there was nothing to do but to eclipse 1898, and we proceeded to do it. We have taken in the full, deep breath which always carries the runner in a race to victory. Our commercial rivals may as well drop out, for the close of 1899 will see the United States the winner by a good margin in the industrial contest.—American Economist.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 13 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Brave Men Fall.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

Red Hot from the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for twenty years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten millions trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, and get a trial bottle free, regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Working Day and Night.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Excursions to Wheeling via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 4th to 8th, inclusive, low rate, non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Wheeling, West Va., via Pennsylvania Lines for the state fair and exposition, return coupons valid until Saturday, September 9th. The exhibits, displays and exposition attractions at the West Virginia fair are the finest and best for interested persons and for the casual visitor.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Interesting News from Various Points.

WILMOT'S GREATEST DAY.

Strasburg's Council Asked to Grant a Franchise for a Street Railway—West Lebanon's Ball Team Accused Being of "Quitters."

STRASBURG, Sept. 5.—John A. Wagner, in the interest of a syndicate of Canal Dover capitalists, has applied to the council for a franchise granting the right of way through our streets for a street railway. This, if accomplished, will give us a line of street railway through Canal Dover, New Philadelphia and Pike Run to Uhrichsville. The council is to take action on this matter at its next meeting, which action will no doubt be favorable to the project, as everybody here is in favor of the improvement. Mr. Wagner promises that the work of construction will be commenced at once and pushed to completion as speedily as possible. It is prophesied, also, that the link between here and Massillon will then be supplied in the near future, thus giving street car facilities and travel from Uhrichsville to Cleveland.

Samuel Bierly has a two-headed rooster. With one bill it picks up food, and with the other it drinks water. This bird would make a fine emblem for the "Popocrat" party.

F. L. Koontz has sold his property, consisting of two lots, a dwelling house and a blacksmith shop to Peter Miller for $3,000. Both parties have relatives and are well known in Massillon. Charles Zepp, formerly of Massillon, will occupy the blacksmith shop and carry on the business. Mr. Koontz, it is said, will remove to the vicinity of Massillon and carry on a fruit and stock farm. By his removal Strasburg will lose a good citizen and an enterprising business man. All his neighbors and acquaintances here wish him great success in his new undertaking.

Abe Rearick, while camping on the banks of Sugar creek, saw a large water snake with a catfish in its mouth. The snake, after great efforts, finally swallowed the catfish. Soon it commenced to writhe, darting hither and thither as if in great agony. Suddenly, with the speed of lightning, it rushed upon shore and Abe says it jumped ten feet high and kept on jumping up and down like an acrobat until he succeeded in killing it with a stone. On examination it was found that the horns of the catfish were protruding from the snake's body, which accounted for its great pain and agony. The fish inside the snake showing evidences of being yet alive, the reptile was opened and the fish removed. When thrown back into the water it feebly swam away on the surface, finally disappearing in the depths. Abe thinks he saved the fish's life, but he often sees snakes at untimely seasons and in queer positions.

Jonas Snyder's cider press is unusually busy. Parties appear at 2 o'clock a. m. with wagons loaded with apples to be pressed for cider. There is a constant tide of comers until late into the night, and hard cider will be a plentiful drink in this section next winter. Many a "rausch" will be brought to town from neighboring farms.

It is rumored that Peter Miller will move into town and build a modern meat market on one of the lots purchased of Mr. Koontz. He will be a welcome addition to our citizenship.

A new band has been organized in our town. It is composed of fourteen pieces and promises to become a splendid organization. Its members are all young men of excellent character, and will, no doubt, do their best to make it a success. They have just received their instruments and are practicing regularly. We trust that they will receive better encouragement from our citizens than our former bands received and that they will become proficient in music and a permanent feature of our village.

Certain parties have in view the erection of an opera house here. Such a place is needed and will undoubtedly be a good investment. The town hall is too small for the crowds that patronize amusements and too poorly furnished to accommodate the better class of theatrical companies. HECTOR.

A GREAT DAY AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Sept. 5.—The most lively time that this place has ever had took place here last Saturday. The Wilmot band gave a day of sport, and a concert and festival during the entire day and evening. The programme of music was the finest ever heard in this part of the country, being rendered by the Mt. Eaton, Winesburg and Wilmot bands combined, assisted by Prof. Yeagla, of Massillon. The cake walk by the colored people was the closing feature of the evening, and was highly satisfactory. The crowd in attendance was estimated at two thousand, yielding an income of $165—being the banner festival of the season. The arrangements to take care of the crowd were excellent, and speaks well for the thrift and enterprise of our excellent band.

The ball game in the afternoon between West Lebanon and Wilmot was warmly contested. The Lebanon boys are a fine set of young players, who in time may make a good team. The Wilmot team was composed mostly of high school boys who had never played in a match game before. The opening inning was disastrous to the home team, a bunch of errors giving the visitors five runs, but after this they settled down to playing and played a steady game. The unpleasant feature of the game, and the one that marked the visitors as amateurs of the "yellow kid" stripe, was their kicking and quitting the game in the first half of the ninth inning, when the umpire called a strike which did not suit their fancy. By this one act of weakness they lost all claim to any recognition of being called a ball team, and the crowd was thoroughly disgusted at their quitting qualities. The home team having tied the score in the eighth inning makes the quitting evidence that the visitors could not stand a close rub. The batteries were: West Lebanon—Roan and Youngman; Wilmot—Agler, Nydegger and Reed. Struck out by Roan 8; by Agler 7; by Nydegger 5. Score:

West Lebanon	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—9
Wilmot	0	0	2	0	4	1	1	1	—9

Umpire—E. E. Ellis.

BEACH CITY BRIEFS.

BEACH CITY, Sept. 5.—Austin Hay left Saturday for Philadelphia to attend the national G. A. R. encampment.

The Beach City band will go to Massillon Thursday to help make music for the merchants' carnival.

Daniel Bose is building a business block. It will be occupied by Mizer, the shoe man, and the Press office.

The Lutheran Sunday school will have a picnic on Thursday, Sept. 14.

Beach City has enjoyed a building boom this year. Eight houses have been erected, and several more are to follow before the snow flies.

Last week was a hummer at the canning factory. About seventy-five thousand cans of tomatoes were put away. From present indications this week will be another big one.

A movement is on foot to have a lecture course this winter. A good thing, and it is to be hoped that it will be a go.

A crowd of young people drove over from Dundee on Saturday evening, and enjoyed themselves at the home of Wm. Everhart.

Miss Grace Weimer began teaching school at Strasburg on Monday.

A. C. McClintock has purchased the warehouse of B. F. Fetrow near the C., L. & W. depot.

SHILLING'S DISTRICT.

MT. EATON, Sept. 5.—Owing to the rain, farmers are busy plowing.

Quite a large number of people from this place attended the festival at Wilmot last Saturday evening.

Miss Alice Hofacre, who has been visiting at Maysville the past week, returned home Thursday.

Miss Annie Frantz called on Minnie Zaugg Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zaugg visited at Mt. Eaton Sunday, the guests of Samuel Graber and family.

Farmers are organizing strikes in this vicinity and are going fishing. J. P. Hartman caught three carp, averaging about seven pounds apiece.

LETTER FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Sept. 6.—The Rev. Mr. Lister and family are now residents of Newman, being comfortably located in their new home.

Aaron Dalk and J. Ketler, of North Lawrence, spent a few hours in our village last Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas M. Morgan and daughter, Jennie, of New Philadelphia, were guests at the Prosser residence part of last week.

Robert Ralston, Jr., manifested his usual interest in his chosen profession by attending every session of the teachers' Stark county institute, held in Canton last week. He reports a good time and was highly pleased with the exercises.

Miss Mary Duncan, of Cleveland, is spending her vacation at the home of Joseph Griffith and family.

The Misses Margaret Findley and Jennie Kitt returned from Toledo Saturday evening,

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baughman visited relatives at Navarre last Thursday.

Miss Viola Jenkins returned home last Saturday, after a week's visit with friends at Canal Fulton.

Miss Jeannette Miller, of Massillon, has resigned as teacher of the primary department of the school in district No. 8, to take charge as teacher at the Charity school.

At the Republican primary election, last Saturday, Jonas Eschliman, jr., was selected as the nominee for land appraiser in Lawrence township. He is competent in every particular, and will, no doubt, give entire satisfaction.

The Massillon street fair and Labor day demonstrations attracted nearly all our people to that city on Monday, and the general approval we hear expressed gives evidence that the fair this year is better than ever.

Truly, politics does make "strange bed fellows," for who would have ever dreamed of the Hon. John Sherman, the political iceberg, and the Hon. John P. Jones, the political fire eater, being huddled up together and serving on the same committee, that of combinations and trusts? In this connection we notice that the Pittsburg combine, immediately upon taking charge last Saturday, advanced the price of coal from fifteen to twenty-five cents per ton to the retailer, and the retailer made a uniform advance of twenty cents per ton, whereas the laborer that produces the ton of coal does not get one fraction of a cent advance. It does seem that this transaction would be good evidence for the Chicago conference.

SAW MILL BURNED.

WILMOT, Sept. 6.—The Rev. H. C. Baker started for Ashland Monday, to attend conference.

Joe. Myers is visiting relatives in town, he came here from Indiana, Pa.

Mrs. Crow, formerly a resident near town, but for the past year of Delaware, contemplates returning to Wilmot and make her future home here.

D. W. Smedley has been ill the past week with malarial fever.

The entertainment given by the band Saturday was a success from beginning to end.

School commenced Monday with Prof. W. H. Chenot as principal. The Professor has made many friends here in the few weeks he has been with us.

Word came to town Friday that Joseph Graber's saw mill was burned the previous night. Mr. Graber had been sawing a large job near Gnadenhutten where the mill burned.

THE NEWS OF KOCH.

KOCH, Sept. 6.—Graham Hazelwood has returned to his home in Pittsburg. A party was given for him at the residence of James Fisher the night before he left.

Godfrey Mayferth is able to be around again after his illness.

William Beeler, who has been sick for the past week, is at work again.

Rollin Menuez and Alvin Crummel visited their parents over Sunday.

Osborne Fisher has returned to Barberton.

Mrs. Fisher and daughter, of Wooster, are visiting L. A. Sauvain and family.

Miss Celia Amiet, who has been staying in California, is home for a visit of several weeks.

John Orviller is putting a new cellar wall under his house.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sharp visited with friends in Mt. Eaton Sunday.

Frank and Paul Marthy were in town Saturday night.

William Furst and son, of Barberton, spent Sunday with H. C. Crummel.

Emmanuel Saurer and family visited Orrville friends last Saturday.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND BURNED.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 6.—The barn on the Clover Hill stock farm owned by Frank Brown, one mile north of Lawrence, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground on Tuesday afternoon. The barn was filled with grain and hay, all of which was consumed. Mr. Brown carried $2,400 insurance on the barn and its contents. The loss will be somewhat in excess of this amount.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Coal Dealers Present Commissioners a Petition.

CANTON, Sept. 6.—A petition, signed by thirteen coal dealers of the city, has been presented to the county commissioners, protesting against the use of natural gas in the court house for heating purposes. The petition is the result of suggestions by Judge McCarty that gas be substituted for coal, and is as follows:

"To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Stark County, Gentlemen: We notice through the papers that through the recommendation of T. T. McCarty you are talking of using natural gas in the court house as a means of heating the building. Now we, the undersigned coal dealers of Canton, do hereby enter our earnest protest against the use of said gas as a means of heating the court house. We pay our share of taxes toward the expense of keeping up the court house, and we feel that we should have what little benefit there may be in furnishing coal to heat it. We therefore ask your honorable body not to use natural gas, but to advertise for bids for coal to heat with, taking at all times the lowest responsible bidders on the kind of coal you want to use."

The commissioners as yet have taken no action in the matter.

The September term of the common pleas court will commence at 8:30 a. m., on Monday, September 18. The bar list contains 350 cases from which the several assignments for the term will be made by the judges from week to week. The second week of the term will likely be somewhat interfered with on account of circuit court, which convenes on Tuesday, September 26. Deputy Clerk Bliss is at work preparing the circuit court bar list.

The names of those who are to compose the Stark County Republican executive committee were announced Wednesday morning. They are U. S. Johnson, chairman; J. A. Welker, secretary; H. W. Harter, J. P. Fawcett, A. C. Eynon, Major A. Vignos, J. P. Reed, A. F. Thompson, of Canton: W. F. Ricks, F. O. Humberger, Massillon: W. W. King, F. J. Millard, Alliance; A. A. Hays, Beach City; Dr. A. B. Campbell, Canal Fulton, Isaac M. Pennock, Minerva. The committee will meet in Canton on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Sixty business men held a meeting last night and appointed a committee to devise a plan for fighting the trading stamp scheme, which, it is claimed operates to the advantage of some and the detriment of others.

Frederick Heingartner, aged 69, for forty years a resident of this city, died at his home in Logan avenue Monday afternoon. One of his sons, Alexander, is United States consul at Catania, Italy.

The clouds have lifted from the horizon of Hugh Ellen, aged 21, and Sarah Warren, aged 15. The young man mentioned, it will be remembered, is the one that exaggerated the age of his intended bride in order to procure a marriage license, and who was subsequently arrested at the instance of the girl's parents. The hearing was to have been yesterday afternoon, but instead of the hearing for the prosecution, the mother stated that she had bowed her head to the inevitable and sanctioned her daughter taking the matrimonial vows. The couple were dismissed, and later in the afternoon were married by Justice Bowman.

Henry J. Erb, represented by O. C. Volkmor, has begun suit against Malinda McFarren et al, for $434, alleged to be due for execution of a contract.

Time for final settlement has been extended one year from July 20, 1899, in the estate of Frank Dages, of Tuscarawas township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Byron Hodgson and Elizabeth Sieboll, of Crystal Springs; John Genet and Anna Wendling, and Jacob Zill and Carrie Brannon, of Massillon.

IN MEMORY OF A. B. RICKARD.

His Life Should Serve as a Model to Young Men.

The body of the late Adam B. Rickard, who died August 30, 1899, aged 24 years, 5 months and 16 days, was interred September 1st in Union Lawn cemetery. After a brief private service, conducted at the home of his parents, the public services were conducted at the U. B. church by the Rev. Mr. Coder, of Akron, assisted by the Rev. S. A. Corl, D. D., of East Palestine, the Rev. Mr. Fritz, of Massillon, the Rev. Mr. Watson, of Justus, and the Revs. Davidson, Wyandt and Siffert, of Navarre. The music was furnished by his former associates in the high school and Sunday school. The flowers, gifts from the Navarre high school alumni association and loving friends and neighbors, were many and beautiful.

The pallbearers were George Stahl, of Cleveland, John Harmon, of Columbus, Dr. A. B. Shaffer, Charles Gans, William Ernest and Milton Garver.

Mr. A. B. Rickard, after graduating from the Navarre high school, entered the normal department of Mt. Union college, finished the course and received his diploma. He then took up the classical course which he had almost completed, having finished all the prescribed work, except a small amount of Greek. During his entire college course he made a specialty of Latin.

The writer well remembers the afternoon spent with him just before he entered on his last term in college. The conversation naturally turned to his studies, and he translated a page from his Latin text to give us an idea of the work. He was very ambitious and industrious, and earned during vacations sufficient funds to carry him through college.

There is no doubt but that by his incessant labors he had undermined his health, and thus fell a prey to his attack of typhoid fever. His habits were most exemplary, and as the Rev. Mr. Coder remarked, "No act of his had ever cast a reflection on his church or himself." It would be well for every young man to copy one of his traits. He was a mother's boy. His constant companions when at home were his mother and sisters. He was the pride of the home, and was always anxious to add to their comfort and enjoyment. To anticipate their slightest wish was his greatest pleasure. No young man of that kind will go far wrong.

To those of us who know of his struggles to fit himself well for life's battles, it seems hard that he should be called away when his hopes were almost realized. That his life and character may be an example to other young men; that he has not lived and worked in vain, and no life is in vain that leaves a good influence behind, is the wish of his friends. The family wish to thank the kind friends for their sympathy and assistance. ***

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MILDRED ALLEN.

Mildred Allen, the three-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, residing east of the city, died Monday afternoon. The funeral services will be held at the residence at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

If you've got any soap, better give it away and get Fels-Naptha; 5c.
No risk.
Fels & Co, makers, Philadelphia.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, September 5, 1899:

LADIES.

St. Clair, Miss Mabel Smith, Mrs. Emma
Scott, Miss Lulu Winger, Miss Lizzie

MEN.

Castor, C. McCoy, J. E.
Greenberg, Chas. Moore, S L.
Hatfield, Arthur Scott, H. M.
Kefower, Lawrence Stanford, G.
Kirkham, E. J. Williams, A. B.

FOREIGN.

Huffman, W. F.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

SPECIALISTS FAILED.

Mrs. C. A. Merrill, of Chetopa, Kans., suffered from a peculiar nervous trouble which baffled the skill of leading specialists. She says: "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I suffered agonizing pain in left side of my head and I thought it would drive me insane. Specialists in Cincinnati and Kansas City treated me without benefit. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and obtained prompt relief, and finally a permanent cure."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.
Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Norwalk's third annual street fair opened Tuesday morning.

Russell & Co.'s employes will be paid on Saturday, September 9.

Today is the first anniversary of the opening of the state hospital.

Miss Nellie Craig, of Atwater, O., is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willison, of Elyria, are the guests of Massillon relatives.

Miss Anna Smathers, of Allegheny, Pa., is visiting relatives in Massillon.

Harry Curley has accepted a position as fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tordt, of Cleveland, are visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gleitsman, of Columbus, are visiting relatives in the city.

Prescott Burton has returned from an outing of several weeks in New England.

Miss Nina Stansbury is the guest of Miss Edith Shorb, in West Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kirby, of Fredericksburg, are the guests of Massillon friends.

Miss Julia Chassagne, of Akron, is the guest of Miss Pauline Breckel, in Waechter street.

Canton's Labor day races proved to be a great event. Sheriff Zaiser's mare won the 2:40 trot.

Mrs. J. F. Clokey, accompanied by her two nieces, left on Tuesday for a visit to Chautauqua.

D. M. Kerstetter and J. C. Etling have gone to Philadelphia to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

Mrs. M. A. Folsom, of Pittsburg, is visiting at the residence of her niece, Mrs. W. A. Love.

J. M. Gilbert and daughter, Lulu, of Alliance, are guests of Prof. and Mrs. A. B. Bender, of Cedar street.

Mrs. H. F. Hastings, of Toledo, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, in North East street.

Mrs. Mattie Grimes and children, of Bellevue, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Ostheimer, in West Main street.

The first session of the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Eastern Ohio Ministerial Association of the Christian church was held at Alliance Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Fisher, of Uhrichsville, and Mrs. Lawrence, of Muskegon, Mich., are guests at the Reay residence, in Washington avenue.

Matthew English was called to Akron Sunday by the illness of his son, Charles English, who has been employed at that place for some time past.

Mr. and Mrs C. C. Robinson and the Misses Belle Smith, Pearl Heath and Carrie Fitch, of Medina, are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Joseph Weik, whose limb it was necessary to amputate some time ago, was down town Saturday night, for the first time since he sustained his injuries.

Thieves broke a window and entered Herman Brothers' South Mill street grocery Sunday night. They secured $4 in money and a quantity of cigars and tobacco.

Harry McDavitt, of Wooster, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. H. Swartz, in East Tremont street. Mr. McDavitt made the trip from Wooster on his wheel in three hours.

John Fotch, of Canton, and Arthur Simms, who recently came to this city from Akron, yesterday signed an agreement to spar fifteen rounds in Bucher's opera house on September 19. They will go into training immediately.

Miss Clara Laviers has resigned her position as teacher in the Massillon public schools and has accepted a similar one in Cleveland. Miss Laviers recently secured a five years' certificate at the city teachers' examination at that place.

The barn on the farm occupied by John Rogers, along the Navarre road, south of Massillon, was struck by lightning on Sunday night, and with all of its contents burned to the ground. With the exception of two calves, all stock was saved.

In the shoot of the Lakeside Gun Club, at Meyers lake on Monday, David Reed, who shot with the Canton team, made the highest score of the day, 23 out of a possible 25. The Canton team won by a score of 106. The Dennison team scored 86; Wooster, 84.

The attendance of Massillon Modern Woodmen at the state picnic held at Meyers's lake Monday was rather light, there being so many attractions at home. The picnickers amused themselves with baseball, foot races and other sports. Addresses were delivered by various prominent members.

Gilbert N. Porter, the leader of the "Big Four," who advertised a cake walk that did not take place because there were no walkers, today states that he has arranged to have Charles Jeremiah Crawford, of Cleveland, and eight others almost equally renowned appear in Bucher's opera house on Friday. "They're coming dead certain," said he, "and it'll be a bigger thing than before, because Charles Jeremiah is certainly the best walker there is, and Massillon knows it."

The question as to whether Scio college will return to Scio or continue at New Philadelphia is still unsettled. The trustees want the college returned to Scio, and point out that the oil boom has abated. The faculty argue that New Philadelphia has more moral and healthful surroundings and a greater territory from which to draw students. The instructors say that if the trustees persist in their stand the school will not be opened for the fall term, while the trustees say the members of the faculty must teach wherever they are asked or they will be discharged.

The Rev. G. W. Lose was installed as pastor of Faith Lutheran chapel on Sunday, the Rev. B. Schillinger, of Canal Fulton, and the Rev. L. H. Burry, of St. Paul's church, officiating. The charge to the new pastor was given by the Rev. Mr. Burry, the charge to the congregation by the Rev. Mr. Schillinger. The Rev. Mr. Lose was formerly pastor of a church in Avalon, Pa. He has been in the ministry for twenty years, is editor of two magazines, "The Little Missionary" and "The Lutheran Children's Paper" and has written several books.

WANTED TO DIE.

E. Burkhart Drank Quantity of Laudanum.

HE IS SORRY HE DID IT.

Says He Became Despondent Because of Faithless Friends—Glad his Attempt Was Unsuccessful—Was at the Tasker Residence.

Ernest Burkhart, who makes his home with Lake Tasker, in North Waechter street, drank a quantity of laudanum with suicidal intent Saturday evening. Then he vomited and saved his life. He was lying in a semi-conscious state near the Tasker residence when found by Arthur Smith. Policemen Wissmar and Wittman were notified, and they removed him to the city prison and called Dr. Gans. Gradually Burkhart recovered, and today he is out of danger. He told the mayor Monday morning that he had been mistreated by his friends, which made him despondent. He said he was sorry he tried to kill himself, however, and would not make another attempt. He was then discharged. Burkhart is about 30 years old. He came to this city from Bolivar.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

Colonel Piquart Wins Several Points.

RENNES, Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The court martial spent two hours in examining Cernuschi, in secret session. Senator Trarieux continued his testimony, in which he defended Colonel Piquart and severely criticised Commandant Lauth. The latter replied warmly, and caused a commotion which required the gendarmes to suppress, by accusing Colonel Piquart with having brought his mistress into general staff headquarters and introduced her as Madam Henry. The audience shouted in condemnation of this public naming of a woman in a scandalous connection. Lauth stated he had no doubt Colonel Piquart had falsified the petit bleu. General Zurlinden was examined on this point and said the magisterial inquiry showed that the petit bleu had not been tampered with. Labori then called on Palelogue to state what was shown on this point by documents in the diplomatic dossier. Palelogue admitted that the documents showed that Piquart had not falsified the petit bleu.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Unanimously Endorsed by Bankers' Convention.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—At the bankers' convention, E. O. Leach, of New York, vice president and cashier of the Union National bank, presented resolutions which endorse the gold standard and moved its adoption, saying it would stay the hands of Congress. M. T. Herrick, in an enthusiastic speech, seconded the motion. After a hot debate the resolutions were referred to the executive council, which was immediately convoked in the hall by Chairman Trobridge. The council favored the resolutions, reported so to the convention, and they were unanimously adopted.

WEALTHY HEBREW DEAD.

The Result of an Overdose of Morphine.

ATLANTA, Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Sigmund Landauer, president of the Southern Agricultural Works, and one of the wealthiest Hebrews in this city, was found early this morning in a cane brake on the Chattapooche river, six miles from the city, in a dying condition. He died without regaining consciousness. He had taken an overdose of morphine, whether with suicidal intent or not is not known.

WRECKED IN A TUNNEL.

Three of the Crew and Four Tramps Killed.

WILLIAMSON, W. V., Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Seven wen were killed in Dingess tunnel on the Norfolk & Western road this morning by the breaking of freight train 91 in two and the sections colliding in the tunnel. The dead are: Frank Archer, brakeman, of Kenova; Charles Booth, brakeman, of Wayne; John Chaffin, fireman, of Dingess. The bodies of four tramps were found in the wreck.

BACK TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—President McKinley and party returned today from Philadelphia.

WAS ROBBED OF $81

John W. Eberhardt Held up by Highwaymen.

HE CAUSES ONE ARREST.

Swears That Walter Wissmar Was One of His Assailants—Oscar Slusser Otto Hartle and Others Picked up, on Various Charges.

On an affidavit made by John W. Eberhardt, the East Main street saloonkeeper, Walter Wissmar was Sunday evening arrested by Policemen McGuire and Ertle. Eberhardt alleges that while he was walking in Muskingum street between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sunday morning, he was held up by three men, one of whom was Wissmar. They beat him until he was practically unconscious, and then robbed him of thirty-six dollars in money and certificates of deposit representing forty-five dollars. Albert Ellis, who lives in Muskingum street, was the first man to reach Eberhardt after the highwaymen had left. He assisted him home. Eberhardt resides in Muskingum street.

Ocras Slusser was arrested by Policeman Brownsberger, Saturday night, on a charge of having brutally assaulted Esther Rider, who is employed in a South Erie street saloon. He will be given a hearing at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. The woman is badly injured. She says Slusser struck and kicked her.

A colored man named Pendexter is in the city prison. He was picked up on suspicion by Policemen McGuire and Brownsberger Sunday evening.

Otto Hartle, found attempting to dispose of a lady's black lace frame hat Saturday evening, was arrested by Policeman Getz. He was charged with vagrancy and peddling, and was fined one dollar and costs. The hat was evidently stolen somewhere. It has two tips, two wings, black ribbons and violets.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The Leading Candidates for Commander.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The national encampment of the G. A. R. met today. It is expected that Acting Commander W. C. Johnson will be elected commander for the two days' session, and thus be ineligible for election for the ensuing year. This leaves A. D. Shaw, of New York, and L Ressieur, of Missouri, as the leading candidates.

TO AID DREYFUS.

German Emperor Asked to Use His Influence.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Representative Israelites of this city today cabled Emperor William, of Germany, asking him to permit any evidence within his knowledge which may serve the interests of truth in the Dreyfus case to be submitted to the court martial now sitting at Rennes.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Chicago Limited Wrecked Near Meadville.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Four men were killed and four injured in a collision between the Chicago limited express and a freight near Miller's station, caused by an open switch. The killed and injured were trainmen and tramps. No passengers were hurt.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Official Notice of an Outbreak in Venezuela

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The state department has information that a revolution has broken out in Venezuela. No particulars are obtainable.

HOT IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The weather continues fearfully hot today, thermometers registering one hundred degrees in the shade in a number of places. No prostrations have been reported.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The secret service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which has many imitators but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

The specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, stomach, liver, is Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Promoters of the Fair are Perfectly Satisfied.

President Wise and Secretary Shepley, of the street fair association, say that all their hopes and expectations, particularly in point of attendance, have been realized, and from all other members come expressions of a similar sort. On Tuesday, the paid admissions were 3,714. Those to the German village were 800. Men of the Midway are loud in their praises of Massillon as a show town, all reporting big business. The gondolas have thus far received the greatest patronage, with the Streets of Cairo second.

This is society day at the fair, special arrangements having been made for the entertainment of the members of the various secret and other organizations and lodges of the city. The bands in attendance are the Massillon Military, the East Greenville and the "Hobo Brassers," of Canal Dover, the same which recently made the big hit at the fair of the Cleveland Elks. The wind and rain storm which kept the town awake for an hour and a half Wednesday morning did but little damage at the fair. None of the roofs of the booths leaked. The moving picture man's tent was blown over, but he was on hand at the time and prevented his apparatus from being damaged by rain or otherwise. A portion of the front of the "Heaven and Hell" show was carried away by the wind, but was found Wednesday morning and placed where it belongs.

THE EXHIBIT REMAINS.

Fire Only Made the Hess, Snyder & Company Booth More Interesting.

Hess, Snyder & Co., whose attractive booth was bereft of its trimmings by fire Monday afternoon, have strung a sign the full length of the exhibit, setting forth the fact. The furnaces, ranges and other things were not in the least damaged by the fire, so they will be allowed to remain where they are. The booth has been cleaned up and parts of it repapered, but no attempt has been made to replace all the decorations. Everybody who attends the fair now wants to know where the fire was, so that the Hess-Snyder exhibit is regarded with even greater interest than before.

PRAISE FOR THE HACKETTS.

The Furniture Firm's Exhibit as Seen by a Connoisseur.

A man who is connected with the gondola show of the Midway stopped at the Hackett booth Monday evening, and said: "I want to say that my business has taken me to fairs of cities, most of them larger than Massillon, in every part of the Union, and nowhere have I seen a display, which, for taste and beauty, would compare with this."

The Hackett exhibit represents abou $2,000, all the furniture being of the very best manufactured. It was a chief object of interest along the line Monday evening, there being no time at which a crowd was not gathered about it.

FROM ALL SIDES.

Citizens of Other Towns Say the Massillon Fair Surpasses all.

Mayor McCadden, of Canal Fulton, who has seen street fairs everywhere, and who has always had a prominent connection with the Fulton fairs, has this to say of the Massillon exposition, which he attended Tuesday: "I never saw anything that would compare with it. It is simply fine, and a great credit to Massillon. The interest which the merchants and manufacturers have taken is shown by their booths, which are beautiful enough to be a fair in themselves, shows that they are progressive and alive to their interests."

The manager of the "Crystal Maze" says: "The Tri-State fair at Toledo, where I had my show, wasn't in it. The Lima fair wasn't half as good. It's a big fair, and a good fair. Our business has been very satisfactory."

Algernon Eggert, who was in Tiffin the entire week of the fair there, remarked yesterday that the Tiffin exposition was a small country affair in comparison with what he had seen in Massillon.

Louis Fritz, formerly of this city, who now travels for a firm that makes it a point to have him in towns while street fairs are in progress, states that he never saw the like. "I've seen lots of them," he remarked, "and they were small gatherings by the side of this."

Chief of Police Johnson, of East Liverpool, as the guest of Policeman Thomas McGuire, attended the fair Tuesday evening. "It's as big and as good a fair as I have ever seen or as anyone would want to see," said he.

"HELL FOR THE TURKS,"

So Says Hashash, the Armenian of the Streets of Cairo.

One of the interesting characters of the Streets of Cairo is Hashash, who does the act of the whirling dervish, a performance which requires great dexterity and bodily endurance Hashash starts his dizzy whirl slowly, but before his half-hour turn is over he is going faster than the eye can follow; a hundred revolutions a minute he considers ordinary speed. He whirls about on one heel, and needs no more space than a circle two feet in diamater. He rests sharp-pointed swords below his eyes during the whirl, which he once did for five hours and a half without a stop. He has an open challenge of $1,000 that he is the only man in the world who can play this game as it should be played. Hashash is never dizzy or breathless after all this whirling, though those who look on usually are.

Hashash, though a native of Armenia, is a naturalized American. He was born within seeing distance of Mt. Ararat. For years he was a private guard in the service of Frazier Black, Turkish consul to Odessa, Russia. Hashash comes of a christian family, and he has a deep-rooted hatred of the Turkish government. Three of Hashash's sisters were burned at the stake because they professed the christian belief. "It's the finest country in the world," said Hashash, speaking of Armenia, Tuesday evening, "but the government and most of the people are bad. God made hell for the Turks."

TODAY'S VISITORS.

They Come from All Directions in Large Numbers.

Delegations from surrounding towns and country began to arrive at an early hour this morning. The W. & L. E. passenger train arriving at 8:50 was filled with residents of Bolivar and Navarre. A large delegation accompanied the famous Canal Dover Hobo band over the C., L. & W. this morning. East bound Pennsylvania trains also helped to swell the number of visitors. Special trains will leave Norwalk for Massillon, over the W. & L. E., Thursday and Friday, returning in the evening.

NOTES OF THE FAIR.

A Parade, a Possible Baby Show and a Camel Story.

Arrangements are under way for a big parade tomorrow, when a thousand Cantonians will visit the fair. A big Beach City delegation is expected. The parade will take place at 9:30 a. m.

"There's one feature we could easily add for Friday or Saturday," said a member of the association this morning, "and that's a baby show. We could offer several prizes for the prettiest babies, and I'm sure all parents would be sufficiently interested to bring their little ones in."

Although camels are popularly supposed to become thirsty but once in ten or twelve days, the Arabs of the Streets of Cairo say that "Holy Moses" and the others drink every day. They cannot remember the day when the camels did not.

STATE HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

They Will see the Fair on Friday Afternoon.

The patients of the state hospital will be shown the fair on Friday afternoon. The grounds will be free to them. They will number about two hundred, and will be in the charge of attendants.

Wooster's Delegation.

Among those who went to Massillon Monday morning to attend the street fair and the Modern Woodmen picnic at Canton were: Frank Matz and wife, Robert L. Adair, Irve Stevens and wife, John W. Noggle, John Stevens, jr., George Shaffer, H. J. Frost, Michael Sellers, David Metzer, Karl Long, Will Dunkle, Charles Robertson and wife, Will Hurst, Cyrus B. Bowman, George Fogleson and wife, Jacob Baughman, Harvey Hardy, J. J. Bechtel and wife, W. H. H. Sichley, Jacob Long, Miss Vivian Palmer, Frank Ackerman, Charles Davis, Will Long and wife and Captain B. F. Miller.—Wooster Republican.

A MAMMOTH BEAST.

A Steer that Weighs 2,700 Pounds and is Seventeen Hands High.

Constable George Sibila, of West Brookfield, has on exhibition in Massillon a steer that weighs 2,700 pounds and is seventeen hands high. It was raised in Trumbull county by a man named Stafford. The steer is six years old.

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent route, for free books and maps, $7.25 Cincinnati to Chattanooga excursion, Sept. 18-19.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Kidneys—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Scrofulous Humor—"I was in terrible condition from the itching and burning of scrofulous humor. Grew worse under treatment of several doctors. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. These cured me thoroughly." J. J. LITTLE, Fulton, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE ROAD RACE.

Of Twenty-four Entered All Start but Two.

W. C. GARRIGUES, WINNER.

Owing to Poor Condition of the Roads and Accidents but Fifteen Finish—List of Prizes Won by the Successful Riders.

It was three months, and more ago, that THE INDEPENDENT suggested the arrangement of a road race, to the then recently organized Massillon Rough Riders. Any one of the three thousand people that lined South Erie street Tuesday afternoon can bear witness that this suggestion was accepted and carried out, as readily as all previous ones emanating from the same source, and with equally successful results. The sporting department of the paper feels itself amply repaid by the remark of one of the riders Tuesday evening: "Without the help of you fellows the race would never have come off."

Of course this enterprise, as all others before it, had its ups and downs. Discouragements were plenty, encouragements few. Fortunately, however, its promoters did not shrink from obstacles, and thus one of the principal features of the street fair week was arranged.

The start was announced for 4:30, but various delays, among them the crowding in of spectators, delayed it until about 4:50.

There were twenty-four entries, and of these all rode but George Mong and Harry Curley, who, for excusable reasons, were unable to participate. The course was 10.1 miles in length, starting from the Hotel Sailer, south on Erie to Russell's shops, east to East street, out Richville avenue to Richville, returning to the Navarre road and finishing at the starting point. It was essentially a novice race, and up to the last minute no one ventured to pick out the winner with any degree of positiveness. Each rider secured his place by a considerable lead. W. C. Garrigues, the winner, who is popular among local wheelmen, won a clean race, and deserves the numerous congratulations he is receiving.

The winners of the prizes, with their handicaps, and the prizes they won are as follows:

W. C. Garrigues, 15 seconds, first prize—Westfield bicycle, Rider & Snyder.

Stephen Bell, 1 minute and 45 seconds, second prize—Pair of tires, W. D. Benedict, $8; one dozen photographs, Becker, $3; one box cigars, John Schneider, $1.75.

Charles Shanklin, 2 minutes and 15 seconds, third prize—Umbrella, J. W. Foltz, $2; one box cigars, L. Vogt, $1.75; one dozen photographs, L. L. Volkmor, $3; gas lamp, John Gow & Co., $2.

William Swihart, 20 seconds, fourth prize—Silver cup, A. J. Miller, $2 50; one box cigars, $1.75; cap, George Doll, 50 cents.

Jesse Goehler, 2 minutes and 45 seconds, fifth prize—Pair of hair clippers, Wm. Yost, $2; sweater, C. M. Whitman, $1.50.

Albert Houriet, 1 minute and 30 seconds, sixth prize—Saddle, John Smith, $2; necktie, Ertle Bros., 50 cents

Kent Doll, 45 seconds, seventh prize—Foot ball, E. F. Bahney, $2.

James McGrill, 2 minutes and 30 seconds, eighth prize—Ten shaves, George Guernsey, $1.

R. Morris, 45 seconds, ninth prize—Sack of flour, Richard Edwards, $1.

Time prize, W. C. Garrigues, 32:51½—Dozen photographs, Ritter Bros., $3; pair bicycle shoes, Suhr & Zepp, $2; sweater, Dielhenn Bros., $4; belt and cap, Joseph Oppenheimer, $1; bicycle stockings, George Doll, 75 cents.

Jesse Goehler's time of 34:36, was second best.

Charles Breider and James Eyster acted as judges, and G. A. Lambert was timekeeper. The exceedingly poor condition of the road over which part of the course lay prevented the making of exceptional time. Of course "spills" were frequent, and in some cases made quite a change in the standing at the finish. Not more than fifteen of the riders finished. Probaby the worst fall was sustained by George Blackwood. Some individual actuated either by malice or stupidity, holding out his arm, stepped immediately in his path opposite Russell & Co.'s shops. Besides sustaining painful cuts and bruises, Mr. Blackwood's wheel was badly wrecked. Misfortunes also somewhat affected the standing of G. Rohr and Kent Doll.

The event has aroused latent enthusiasm among the older riders, and plans are already being discussed whereby a free-for-all race may be an event in the near future.

THE MILITARY COMPANY.

Various Items Concerning the New Organization.

The Massillon military company has accepted an invitation to participate in the "Battle of San Juan," which is to be a feature of the Canton Elks' carnival, in October.

Major Taylor, who was to have completed his examination of the Massillon company Tuesday evening, was notified not to come until the street fair is over.

Captain Clark has offered a medal to the member of the company bringing in the largest number of recruits before the night for muster-in.

Wilder's Brigade dedication, Chickamauga, September 18th and 19th. $7 25 Queen & Crescent route, Cincinnati to Chattanooga and return.

W. C. RINEARSON,
Gen'l. Passg'r. Agent, Cincinnati, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR MOTHER'S FLOWERS

THEY ARE NOW SELDOM SEEN IN GARDENS.

Old Garden Favorites Whose Beauty and Usefulness Commend Their Cultivation—Valuable Information as to Their Quality.

One of the strange phases of modern floriculture is that many of the old garden flowers of our mother's and grandmother's days are now seldom seen, although for real worth and usefulness their place has not and cannot be well supplied. We refer more particularly to the class of plants known as hardy perennials and biennials, some of which go along year after year with little attention when once planted, and most of which are easily propagated as the majority of annuals. Quite a number bloom early in the spring, and brighten up the garden borders and corners when they would otherwise appear bare.

It is to be noted with satisfaction that renewed interest is being taken in these old-fashioned flowers and the revival has stirred the specialists to improving them in many respects, so that with several we have larger and better-formed blossoms and more interesting markings and colors. This improvement will no doubt continue for some time, and will add to the interest of growing them, and it is to be hoped will permanently bring them back into our gardens.

Most of the hardy perennials and biennials are easily grown from seed, blooming the second season from seed

Aquilegia

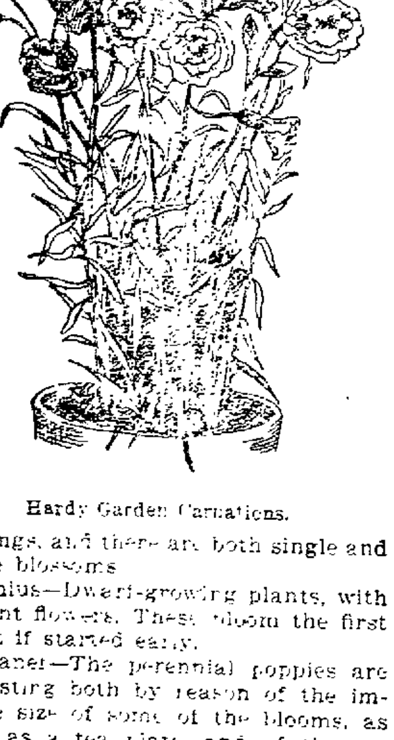
planted the previous summer. Among those especially suited for amateur cultivation, and which will give the best reward for the labor expended upon them, are the following:

Alyssum saxtile.—Producing very early in spring numerous large sprays of bright golden yellow flowers on a dwarf, bushy plant. Excellent for edging the borders or for carpeting the ground beneath taller growing plants.

Aiuqlegia (columbines).—One to three feet high. These combine at once an elegance of foliage and beauty and interest of flowers exceeded by few other plants. There are both single and double blossoms, of various shades of red, yellow and white, of very striking and peculiar form.

Dianthus variety—This includes such old favorites as the hardy border carnations, most of the flowers of which come double in numerous colors and markings, and the fragrance of which is delightful: single and double Pheasant Eye Pinks, beautifully marked and fringed and having the carnation fragrance, and Sweet Williams, very rich and brilliantly marked blooms, possessing a delicate perfume. All these grow from a few inches to a foot or two in height and can be used for borders or growth in solid beds.

Delphiniums—The hardy Larkspurs are magnificent and striking flowers borne in tall spikes three to six feet high. They show to advantage when grown in slumps, or as a background to dwarfer plants. The colors range from white to dark blue, with pink and other



Hardy Garden Carnations.

markings, and there are both single and double blossoms

Lychius—Dwarf-growing plants, with brilliant flowers. These bloom the first season if started early.

Papaver—The perennial poppies are interesting both by reason of the immense size of some of the blooms, as large as a tea plate, and of the extreme brilliancy of the blossoms, no flower exceeding them in striking appearance. Shades of yellow are also found among them, which are not shown in the annual varieties

Perennial Phlox—The bloom in large panicles and the markings are in many instances most beautiful. The flower-heads are much larger than in the annual varieties and more lasting.

Canterbury Bells—The large cup-shaped flowers are arranged gracefully on the plant, and comprise white, blue and rose colors. They are handsome plants in every particular.

Digitalis—The foxgloves are excellent border plants, growing two or three feet high, and giving solid spikes of very interesting flowers. Some are pure white, but shades of red predominate, and most of them are beautifully spotted in the interior of the blooms.

Althea—The well-known Hollyhock requires no especial word of commendation to bring it into favor. Grown in masses, or in rows in the back ground, its stateliness and beauty are apparent to the most careless observer. The double flowers are especially handsome.

While there are other plants of this class worthy of cultivation, the above comprise the best sorts for popular use. The seeds of all which have been mentioned may be sown from early spring until September, but it will be necessary to carry over the late planted stock in cold frames, just as pansies and forget-me-nots are cared for. Seed can be sown in boxes, and as soon as the plants can be safely handled they should be transplanted to the frames in rows a foot apart and a few inches between

Fox Gloves.

the plants. The earlier they are started in the season, the more distance should be given for their growth. Upon the approach of cold weather, cover the frames with sash, and during the winter give air whenever the thermometer is above the freezing point. Or, in the absence of sash, cover with a light bed of leaves or litter. Early in the spring, before much new growth has taken place, transplant to permanent positions ,carrying as much soil with the roots as possible. If the plants have been started before June, they will be large enough to survive without especial protection, and may be at once placed in permanent position at the time of transplanting.

As many of the sorts will live from year to year, if cared for, they will form large clumps, which should be divided occasionally in spring before growth start up materially. A s a rule they do best in rather light soil, in an open situation. Keep clear of weeds and in spring give a top-dressing of well-rotted manure.

FLOWER NOTES.

All the varities of nasturtinnes make fine pot plants for winter blooming. The dwarf-climbing class known as Lobb's are especially recommended. The vines may be allowed to drop over the edge of the pot, and will run down only a foot or two and will be literally covered with flowers. Sow a half-dozen seeds in a six-inch pot and thin to three plants. A heat of 60 degrees is sufficient and too high a temperature is not desirable; plenty of air is one of the requisites for strong, healthy growth; if kept close and in a high temperature the plants become drawn and poorer both in foliage and flower. Of course, they may also be grown in pots or boxes all the year round, and nothing is better for window boxes.

The growing of new varieties of flowers is a labor of love. It has all the excitement of a lottery without its evils. An example of this is afforded in the culture of roses, especially of that exquisitely beautiful class known as ever-blooming. Of this kind we have a large number that excel in sweet fragrance and delicate shades of color. Some of these new flowers have brought the originator as much as $5,000 for the single plant. A pure white gladiolus would doubtless bring as much, and there are many experts who are trying to get such a flower. But it is not the expert always that gets the prize. Some patient gardener, growing flowers for their beauty, and sowing the seeds of this plant, might happen to get this desirable variety, or some other as valuable. This is eminently work for the farm girls, who by some reading and study, finding what is wanted, might easily strike a rich prize, and if not the work itself would fully repay all the time and labor spent in it.

Lilium candidum is missed from many a garden with feelings of the deepest regret. This is the lily of all lilies in point of true beauty and loveliness, and it is one of the very few varieties in this large and respectable family of plants that can not be taken up and transplanted at any time without fear of loss. From many friends we hear the complaint that this lily will not grow in their gardens, that they have bought it every spring, and it will not live and grow. This is quite possible, friends, simply because you do buy it at that time. This bulb should not ever be caught out of ground in the spring. The only proper time to buy and plant this lily is in July or August, its period of rest. This bulb commences active growth in September and is then making preparations for its next summer flowers. During this period, and until the flowers have come and gone again, the plant must not be disturbed.—Gardening.

Gardeners From Abroad.

It is interesting to note the number of arrivals of gardeners in the United States from other countries. During the year ending June 30, 9184, which is the latest period for which the statistics have been made up, there arrived from Bohemia, two gardeners; from Hungary, six; from Austria, six; from Belgium, two; from Denmark, nineteen; from France, thirteen; from Germany, one hundred and sixty; from Greece, sixteen; from Italy, twenty-five, from the Netherlands, twenty-two, one a woman; from Norway, five; from Russia, three; from Sweden, twenty; from Switzerland, fourteen; from Turkey, two; from England, one hundred and forty-six; from Scotland, thirty-eight; from Ireland, fifty-four; from Colombia, two; from China, seven; from Japan, three; from Australia, three; from the Hawaiian Islands, one, making a total of five hundred and sixty-nine, five hundred and thirty-five of whom, including one woman, were under forty, and the remainder over forty years of age.

COUNTRY HOUSE LORE.

Suggestions for the Beauty-Loving and Pleasure Seeking.

Truly are we inclined to value least those things that are most common to us, or most easy to obtain. City people long for the cool shade of the country in summer, and one would suppose that every country home would be surrounded with trees to serve as a protection in summer and winter; but such is not the case. A large per cent. of farm homes are poorly protected by shade trees, so far as my observation extends. Many houses have no large tree near them, many have only one, and comparatively few have an abundance. I think a growth of shrubbery and small varieties of trees, does not take the place of large shade trees, and is not advisable. It keeps air out and dampness in. Shrubbery should be in clumps, and not up close to the house. The shade should be furnished by large trees with branches well trimmed up the body. They should form huge umbrellas, permitting the air to pass freely about the buildings, and should not stand so close that sunlight cannot strike the ground at some time in the day, or so near the dwelling that they keep the roof shaded all the time. Some sunlight is a good thing.

There should be enough shade to cool the atmosphere in the house and on the lawn. Nothing is better than a half dozen or more great forest trees. Some varieties grow rapidly, and while they are not at their best for a generation, they soon do some good, and people should plant for the future. When there are no trees, a dozen should be planted where four large trees will be wanted, and then thinned out as growth requires it. Forest trees may often be saved by removing the top. In this way, I have saved several near the house. A maple has twice shown decided indications of death, and each time the top was removed. To-day it has a beautiful new growth of branches in the top, and appears full of vitality. A beech was apparently gone, when a timely removal of the top revived it.

Around a tenant house, I have three magnificent beeches that add more to the comfort of the family occupying the house than any improvements to the house I could make with $100. "I would rather have those trees than $50 worth of new furniture in the house," said the housekeeper in that home. Were I living there, three times $50 would not buy those trees. When shade is so cheaply obtained, the houses in the country that stand without several trees, old or young, near them, are not undeserving of criticism.—Alva Agee, in Rural New Yorker.

Vines for Trellises About the House.

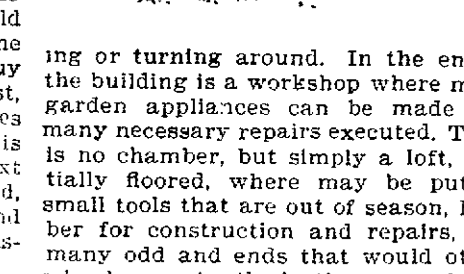
Lots of vines about the house give it a cosy, homey feeling that no naked walled structure can inspire. Now what hardy perennial vines should we use for such a purpose? We have considerable to choose from. There are akebia, wistaria, honeysuckle, clematis, trumpet vine, roses, pipe vine, Virginia creeper, celastrus, grape vine, and some others.

For clinging to the wall we have nothing better than Japan ampelopsis. For other purposes, such as clothing a netting or trellis to shade the piazza the honeysuckle is the best, and in fact it is excellent for covering pillars too. Our illustration, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, shows a vine of Hall's Japan honeysuckle and how well adapted it is for screens. They say of it: "Without doubt the best and most popular of all the climbing honeysuckles. A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Highly fragrant and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its foliage till January. The best bloomer of all."

In building a house we generally fill in or bank up a lot of sandy or gravelly rubbish about the base of the wall, usually part of what was dug out of the cellar. Now what's the use of planting vines in stuff like that? If you want the vines to grow and do well—and you wouldn't plant them if you didn't want them to do that—dig out and remove that old rubbish and fill in with good fresh loam. If you give Hall's honeysuckle, panicled clematis, akebia, and in fact any vine plenty to eat and drink, and room for their roots to revel in, they will repay the kindness very markedly.—Gardening.

Combined Workshop and Toolhouse.

Every gardener and farmer should have a workshop and tool house. The accompanying illustration shows a good plan for such a building. It has two large doors for driving in with carts, cultivators, etc., and one large pair of doors on the back side so that the team may be unhitched and driven out handily, or hitched in and the cart, or cultivator, driven out without back-



ing or turning around. In the end of the building is a workshop where many garden appliances can be made and many necessary repairs executed. There is no chamber, but simply a loft, partially floored, where may be put up small tools that are out of season, lumber for construction and repairs, and many odd and ends that would otherwise be constantly in the way.—American Agriculturist.

Plowing in Clover.

Clover should not be plowed in until the second year, when it is fully grown. The bulk of the valuable matter in a clover crop is not produced until the second year, when the roots are as large as they ever will be, and have the largest amount of nitroginous matter in them. So that a good practice is to cut the first crop of the second year for hay, and let the plant seed, when it is mature and ripe, and in the best condition for improving the land. The second growth, even, may be cut for seed, or it may be left on the ground to stock it in this way with seed, which will grow when the land is turned back again some years after in the regular rotation. Then the clover will grow considerably by the time when the land is plowed in the spring, when the best crop to follow is potatoes, and after this wheat. If manure is to be used on the potatoes, it will be desirable to spread it during the winter, when there is time and opportunity for it.

FANCY GEESE.

Facts About the Breeds Favored by the Fanciers.

Among the standard breeds of geese which are favored by fanciers is the Gray Toulouse, which is named for the city in France of that name. It is bred by American farmers in large numbers, and is fairly well thought of for market purposes. It is termed a Christmas goose, as, being later matured than the others, it is just about right for the holiday season. The Gray Toulouse is a fairly good layer, averaging about forty eggs in a season.

The Toulouse goose is a little more compact than other geese, and is preferred by many for this reason. The head is rather large and short, and it has a comparatively short bill, stout at the base. The neck is carried well up, and is of medium length. It has a broad back of moderate length, which curves slightly from the neck to the tail. The breast is broad and deep. The body of the Toulouse goose is moderate in length, broad, deep and compact. In birds of good condition the belly almost touches the ground. The wings are large, strong and fold nicely against the sides, and the tails are comparatively short, with stout thighs and shanks. The plumage is a dull gray, and the neck is the same color, and it shades to a lighter gray as it approaches the back. The back is of dark gray, while the breast is of lighter gray. The body plumage is light gray, which grows lighter and becomes white on the belly. The white extends back to and around the tail, covering the fluffy parts. The primaries of the wings are dark gray or brown, the secondaries are a shade darker than the primaries, and the coverts are a dark gray. The tail feathers are gray and white, the ends tipped with white. The eyes are dark brown or hazel, the bills, shanks, toes and webs are of deep reddish orange color.

Gray African geese are considered by many raisers the most profitable geese to keep. They grow the heaviest in the shortest space of time, and are ready for market in ten weeks, weighing at that age between eight and ten pounds. They are first class layers, and average about forty eggs in a season. The flesh is fine and nicely flavored. These geese have a large head, with a large knob, and a heavy dewlap under the throat. The bill is rather large and stout at the base, and the necks are long. The backs are long and flat, breasts round and moderately full, and they have large, long and upright bodies. The wings are large and strong, and are folded well against the bodies. The thighs are short and stout, and shanks of medium length. The knob is black and the dewlap gray. The plumage of the neck is light gray, with a dark stripe running from the head to the bodyy The back is dark gray, the plumage of the breast is gray, and the under part of the body is light gray. The wings and tail are dark gray, and the thighs are light gray. The eyes are hazel or brown, bill black, shanks, toes and web are of dark orange color.

Wing Shots.

After the experience of the past few months nobody should doubt the advisability of stabling cows in winter even in Colorado.

Aerating? What for? To make it keep. For city milk trade if properly attended to aerated milk will remain as sweet as pasturized goods.

At the old Sayre place near Arvada, Jefferson county, the Sampson brothers are fitting up their dairy with the latest appliances for making butter and sterilized milk and cream for the Denver trade.

The creameries of the State claim a very much better outlook for the coming season than any year in the past. This is because the farmers are learning that it is the cows which are bringing in the money.

Exercise is just as essential for laying fowls as for growing boys. A little grain scattered in the litter through the day is the best way to induce exercise and insure thrift and vigor.

If the butter from the farm is to be sold in competition with creamery goods the farmers must awaken from their Rip Van Winkle slumber, secure up-to-date appliances and use methods practiced by butter makers who make goods of known quality.

There ought to be no objection to the use of the churn and Babcock test to show the herdsmen which cows are valuable and which are not. But it must not be forgotten that the average herd can be weeded down very much, and with no chance of a mistake, without resorting to any method more exact than the use of the eye.

The New Hen House.

Most beginners in poultry keeping have very exaggerated ideas as to the profits they are to make from the new business. Consequently as the building of a hen-house is one of the first things to be done, they are likely to make it much more expensive than is necessary. They are also likely to make the hen-house too large. More hen-houses of smaller size would be better. But they should be made warm, with double windows where there are any windows and a sheathing inside of prepared tarred paper, which should be put on over cleats, so that a space of dead air will be enclosed. A house can be put up for $15 to $20 that will be as warm and as serviceable for the fowls as one that costs two or three times that sum. The tarred paper will by its odor do much to exclude lice. If the hen-house is made small enough it can be moved on rollers during the summer, which is often an advantage, as the ground around the hen house often become foul, inviting disease.—Ex.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	†5 00	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 30	6 30	5 46	8 46
Columbiana "		3 44	....	7 43	....	
Leetonia "	9 09	3 51	....	7 53	....	
Salem "	9 21	4 05	8 34	8 08	6 37	9 37
Alliance ar.	9 45	4 35	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55
Alliance lv.	9 45	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM
Maximo "	....	4 56	...	8 55		
Louisville "	....	5 08	....	9 06		
Canton "	10 15	5 24	9 27	9 23		
Massillon "	10 27	5 42	9 40	9 40		
Lawrence "	....	5 57	....	9 52		
BurtonCity "	....	†6 05	....	10 00		
Orrville "	10 48	6 15	10 06	10 10		
Smithville "	....	6 25	....	10 20		
Wooster "	11 07	6 34	10 26	10 29		
Shreve "	....	6 50	....	10 45		
Big Prairie "	....	6 59	....	10 55		
Lakeville "	....	7 02	....	10 59		
Loudonville "	....	7 16	....	11 15	39	
Perrysville "	....	7 25	....	11 22	AM	
Lucas "	....	7 40	....	11 35		
Mansfield "	12 15	7 53	11 30	11 50	†6 30	
Crestline ar.	12 45	8 25	11 59	12 25	6 55	
Bucyrus lv	1 10	PM	12 27	4 03	7 33	
Lima "	2 37		1 59	6 10	9 50	
Van Wert "	3 21		2 48	7 05	10 46	
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 10		3 40	8 05	11 55	
Warsaw lv.	5 33		4 50		1 28	
Plymouth "	6 21		5 27		2 10	
Valparaiso "	7 22		6 22		3 23	
Chicago ar.	8 45		7 45		5 05	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20	8	6	32	10	306
	AM	PM	PM	AM	AM	PM
Chicago lv.	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30			
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 30	1 20			
Plymouth "	10 32	5 40	2 45			
Warsaw "	11 20	6 20	3 34			
Ft. Wayne ar	12 35	7 35	5 10			
Van Wert lv.	1 52	8 41	6 26			
Lima "	2 44	9 30	7 20			
Bucyrus "	4 54	11 19	9 32			
Crestline "	†5 35	11 55	10 30	†5 20		
Mansfield "	6 05	12 20	10 55	5 46		
Lucas "	6 20	.....	11 06	5 58		
Perrysville "	6 35	.....	11 18	6 12		
Loudonville "	6 44	....	11 23	6 20		
Lakeville "	6 56	....	11 36	6 32		
Big Prairie "	7 00	....	11 39	6 36		
Shreve "	7 10	....	11 50	6 44		
Wooster "	7 29	1 30	12 08	7 05		
Smithville "	7 41	....	12 20	7 15		
Orrville "	7 55	1 51	12 35	7 30		
Burton City "	8 03	...	...	7 40		
Lawrence "	8 10	...	12 48	7 50		
Massillon "	8 25	2 18	1 00	8 05		
Canton "	8 45	2 34	1 22	8 24		
Louisville "	9 00		1 40	8 42		
Maximo "	9 10		1 50	8 54		
Alliance ar.	9 20	3 10	2 10	9 05		
Alliance lv.	9 25	3 10	2 10	9 40	*9 35	*3 45
Salem "	10 00	3 34	2 33	10 12	9 53	4 03
Leetonia "	10 12	...	2 51	10 28	...	a
Columbiana "	10 20	...	2 59	10 38		
Beaver Falls "	11 25	4 45	4 10	11 55	10 41	4 51
Pittsb'gh ar.	12 45	5 50	5 30	1 25	11 30	5 40
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 8, 15, 306 and 307; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on No. 9 to Chicago, No. 6 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡ Except Monday. a To let off Cleveland passengers ‖Meals. fFlag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **No. 8** connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent,
7-23-99.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect April 3, 1899.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day See Note	38 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m
Cleveland Lv	8 35	7 40	3 15	
Euclid Ave "	8 45	7 50	3 25	
Newburg "	8 58	8 05	3 30	
Hudson "	9 30	8 40	4 15	
Cuyahoga F. "	9 43	8 54	4 27	
Akron "	9 58	9 07	4 45	
Orrville Ar	10 48	10 04	5 40	
Orrville Lv	10 53	10 10	5 45	
Millersburg "	11 34	10 57	6 30	6 00
Gambier "	12 37	12 01	p. m	7 07
Mt. Vernon Ar	12 48	12 25		7 20
Mt. Vernon Lv	†12 53	†12 30		†7 25
Centerburg "	1 18	12 59		7 52
Westerville "	1 48	1 37		8 28
Columbus Ar	2 10	2 00		8 55
	p. m	a. m		a. m
Cincinnati	5 40	6 30		
	p. m	a. m		

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Cincinnati Lv	8 30	8 00		
Columbus Lv	11 45	12 35		4 35
Westerville "	12 10	1 06		5 02
Centerburg "	12 46	1 51		5 39
M.Vernon Ar	1 10	2 20		6 05
M.Vernon Lv	1 15	†2 25		†6 10
Gambier "	1 26	2 40		6 25
Millersburg "	2 35	3 55	8 50	7 35
Orrville Ar	3 17	4 45	9 35	p.m.
Orrville Lv	3 22	4 55	9 40	
Akron Ar		5 55		
Akron Lv	4 15	†6 05	†10 37	
Cuyahoga F. "	4 27	6 17	10 48	
Hudson "	4 40	6 30	11 02	
Newburg "	5 15	7 05	11 42	
Euclid Ave. "	5 28	7 16	12 04	
Cleveland Ar	5 40	7 30	12 10	
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m	

114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	115
a.m.			p.m
†6.11		Lv..Millersburg..Ar	6 0[illegible]
7 00	0	" ....Killbuck.... "	5 3[illegible]
8 10	18	" ....Warsaw.... "	4 1[illegible]
8 55	27	" ...Cooperdale... "	3 0[illegible]
9 20	33	Ar....Trinway.... "	2 2[illegible]
†10 15	50	Ar....Zanesville...Ar	†12 4[illegible]
a.m.			p.m

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Lunch.

Nos 2 and 8 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations, south of Columbus.

Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a. m. and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a. m

NOTE.—Until further notice, on Saturdays Train No. 28 will leave Cleveland 11:20 p. m. (Sleeper ready for occupancy 9:00 p. m.), and C., A. & C. Stations three hours and forty minutes later than time shown above, arriving Cincinnati 10:45 a. m.

For any information, address,
C. F DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt
CLEVELAND, O.
C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.
83 North High St. COLUMBUS, O

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 14th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8	*18
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Bellaire	....	5 50			
Bridgeport	...	6 05	1 40	4 26	
Uhrichsville	4 40	8 10	3 45	6 37	6 25
N Philadelphia	4 58	8 27	4 02	6 56	6 42
Canal Dover	5 05	8 34	4 09	7 05	6 49
Justus	5 34	9 03	4 38	7 36	7 18
Massillon	5 50	9 18	4 53	7 50	7 32
Canal Fulton	6 08	9 35	5 09	....	7 50
Warwick	6 16	9 42	5 16	....	7 57
Sterling	6 37	10 04	5 33	....	8 12
Seville	6 43	10 10	5 44	....	8 25
Chippewa Lake	6 52	10 18	5 58	....	8 34
Medina	7 05	10 30	6 05	....	8 46
Lester	7 18	10 40	6 16	....	8 56
Brooklyn	8 04	11 24	7 00	....	9 39
Cleveland	8 20	11 40	7 15	....	9 55

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 16	10 41	6 20	2 05
Grafton	8 35	10 59	6 38	2 28
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 55	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	7 10	2 55

South Bound Main Line.	1	3	5	7	17
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	5 10	....	6 25
Brooklyn	7 20	1 16	5 26	....	6 41
Lester	8 12	2 02	6 22	....	7 28
Medina	8 28	2 11	6 32	....	7 38
Chippewa Lake	8 34	2 22	6 45	....	7 50
Seville	8 48	2 30	6 55	....	8 00
Sterling	8 49	2 36	7 01	....	8 06
Warwick	9 11	2 58	7 20	....	8 26
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	7 31	....	8 33
Massillon	9 29	3 23	7 50	6 30	8 51
Justus	9 58	3 39	8 06	6 46	9 07
Canal Dover	10 26	4 09	8 36	7 16	9 36
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 43	7 23	9 43
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	9 00	7 44	10 00
Bridgeport	1 25	7 00	....	10 00	....
Bellaire	....	7 15	....	....	....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	6 15	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	6 31	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	6 51	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester	7 10	1 57	5 15	10 35

*Sunday only.

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland and Uhrichsville and Lorain at Massillon, southbound, 9:39 a. m , 8:51 p. m. northbound, 7:34 a. m.. 4:53 p. m. Electric cars Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address
M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898.
NORTH BOUND.

	*No. 46	*No. 4.	†No. 6.	*No. 10	†No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 3 30	P. 6 45
Canton	5 38	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 22	9 20	1 00	5 13	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 10	6 25	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	*No. 1.	†No. 3.	†No. 7.	*No. 5.	*No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 2 00	P 3 30	P. 6 35
Akron	8 42	P 12 01	2 55	4 40	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	3 35	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	4 10	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E. Main St.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT FEB. 19th, 1899.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1†	NO. 3*	NO. 5*	NO. 7*
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	4 00	....
Oak Harbor	8 15	2 17	5 05	....
Fremont	8 36	2 40	5 32	....
Clyde	8 51	2 55	5 47	....
Bellevue	9 04	3 09	6 01	....
Monroeville	9 17	3 23	6 15	....
Norwalk	9 26	3 34	6 25	....
Wellington	10 04	4 15	....	....
Spencer	10 15	4 26	....	....
Lodi	10 31	4 40	....	....
Creston	10 46	4 54	....	....
Orrville	11 11	5 19	....	....
Dalton	11 28	5 31	....	....
Massillon	11 41	5 48	....	6 29
Navarre	12 01	6 08	....	6 36
Zoar	12 22	6 30	....	6 58
Valley Jct	12 29	6 40	....	7 05
Sherrodsville	12 57	7 04	....	7 28
Bowerstown	1 11	7 19	....	7 44
Scio	1 24	7 32	....	7 57
Brilliant	2 49	9 14	....	9 29
Mingo Jct.	2 59	9 24	....	9 39
Steubenville Ar	3 10	9 35	....	9 50
Martins Ferry	2 50	9 15	....	9 30
Wheeling	3 00	9 25	....	9 40
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

WESTWARD	NO. 4*	NO. 6†	NO. 8*	NO. 2*
LEAVING	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	5 30	10 15	3 45	....
Martins Ferry	5 40	10 25	3 55	....
Steubenville Lv	5 20	10 05	3 35	....
Mingo Jct.	5 31	10 16	3 46	....
Brilliant	5 41	10 26	3 56	....
Scio	7 08	12 04	5 38	....
Bowerston	7 21	12 17	5 51	....
Sherrodsville	7 36	12 33	6 06	....
Valley Jct	8 00	1 02	6 31	....
Zoar	8 08	1 10	6 39	....
Navarre	8 30	1 32	7 03	....
Massillon	8 50	1 55	7 20	....
Dalton	9 08	2 14	P. M.	....
Orrville	9 20	2 26	....	....
Creston	9 45	2 52	....	....
Lodi	10 00	3 06	....	....
Spencer	10 15	3 21	....	....
Wellington	10 26	3 33	....	A. M.
Norwalk	11 05	4 16	....	7 00
Monroeville	11 15	4 26	....	7 09
Bellevue	11 30	4 41	....	7 23
Clyde	11 48	4 55	....	7 37
Fremont	11 58	5 09	....	7 52
Oak Harbor	12 20	5 31	....	8 15
Toledo Un. Dep.	1 20	6 30	....	9 15
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.
H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Sunday, May 28, 1899, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

UNDER-TAKING...
SOUTH ERIE STREET, Corner Tremont....

MR. HIGERD will give all his personal attention, and guarantees satisfaction. Night and Sunday Calls answered from the office. . . . .
Both Phones { Office No. [illegible] Residence [illegible]
S. HIGERD, Man'gr.

Drop a quarter in "The Independent" Want Columns and get what you want.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR NEW DESTROYERS.

High Speed Fighting Craft Which Will Strengthen the Navy.

BY CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

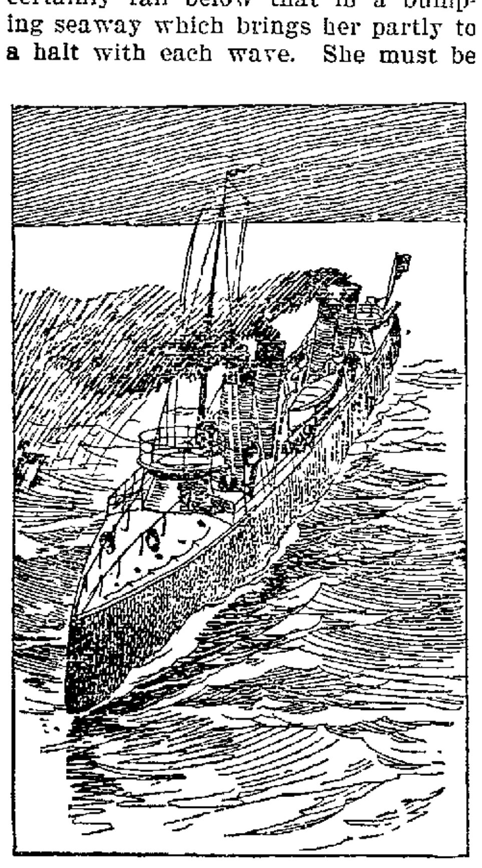
The launching of the 30 knot torpedo boat, or "destroyer," Bailey calls attention to what is being done toward strengthening this important arm of our navy.

The Bailey is one of a number of the high speed craft which are being added to the sea fighting force of Uncle Sam, among the others being the Dahlgren, the Craven and the Stringham.

This style of craft is one of the mechanical wonders of the present generation. The general name of torpedo boats is applied to all these swift, death dealing vessels, though there are some essential differences in their construction and displacement. Among naval men, however, the larger and more powerful of this type of warships are known as "destroyers."

The four vessels just mentioned are well along toward completion and by the end of the year will be ready to go on the active list. Properly two of them, the Dahlgren and the Craven, are torpedo boats of exceptional speed, while the Bailey and the Stringham are centainly entitled to the designation of "destroyers," even though no such official classification exists.

Aside from the features common to both types, the "destroyer" earns its title by reason of its greater speed and especially the power to maintain that speed in the face of a considerable sea and then to the farther reach and greater might of her guns. A craft that may be able to do her 30 knots on a smooth stretch, if she be light, will certainly fall below that in a bumping seaway which brings her partly to a halt with each wave. She must be



THE BAILEY.

heavy enough to maintain her momentum, otherwise she is likely to prove an extravagance and of questionable value in time of stress and conflict.

The construction of the Bailey was authorized by act of congress, approved March 2, 1897, and four months later she was awarded to her builders, the Gas Engine and Power company of Morris Heights, N. J., the contract price being $220,000. She is built after the style of the English destroyers and outclasses a majority of Great Britain's boasted destroyer flotilla.

To use an ancient, piratical description, she is, like others of this class, "a long, low and rakish craft" and will be able to hold her own in the teeth of a pretty good gale. She is 200 feet long, having a maximum beam of 19 feet and a displacement of 235 tons. She has a total bunker capacity of 50 tons and a correspondingly big radius of action.

Like the other torpedo boats, she will be driven by two triple expansion engines operating twin screws and capable of developing an energy of 7,200 horsepower when making 400 turns a minute and inducing a speed of 30 knots. Steam at an impulse of 210 pounds to the square inch will be supplied by four Thornycroft water tube boilers divided into pairs and in two separate water tight compartments.

She has comfortable accommodations for 43 persons, officers and enlisted men, and is lighted by electricity, artificially ventilated and provided with all the conveniences that can be stored away within her snug interior.

As a torpedo boat destroyer she carries a battery of four semiautomatic, rapid fire 6 pounders, mounted in commanding positions, and as a torpedo boat her two 18 inch Whitehead torpedo tubes will make her an unpleasant neighbor for the mightiest of an enemy's battleships, while her ability to keep the sea will make her that much more dangerous.

The Stringham, which was authorized by the same act of congress as that which made provision for the Bailey, is a sister ship of the latter. Her armament is practically the same as that of the Bailey, and she is built upon substantially the same lines, though in some respects she is regarded as a superior boat. At least she cost more money. She was awarded at the contract price of $236,000 to the Harlan & Hollingsworth company of Wilmington, Del. Her dimensions are: Length, 225 feet; extreme beam, 22 feet, and her maximum draft on a displacement of 340 tons will be [illegible] feet. The Stringham was launched some time ago and will be ready for sea service in a few months.

COMMANDS IN SOUTH AFRICA

New Chief of the British Forces an Experienced Campaigner.

The supplanting of Major General Butler by Lieutenant General Sir Frederick W. E. Forestier-Walker in the command of the British forces of South Africa indicates that England regards the Boer situation as critical, for the latter is one of the best generals in the service.

Comparatively speaking, Lieutenant General Walker is a young man. He is 54 years old and one of the youngest officers of his rank. He is a Scots guardsman, having joined that regiment as an ensign in 1862 and left it as lieutenant colonel in 1886.

His main foreign and war service has been in South Africa, where he was for several years assistant military

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR FREDERICK FORESTIER-WALKER.

secretary. He served in the Kaffir war of 1878, for which he received the C. B., and his conduct also earned him mention in the dispatches. During the Zulu war of 1879 he was the principal staff officer to No. 1 column, was present at the action of Inyeyane and formed one of the force shut up in Ekowe. After the relief he served on the line of communication and was in command of Fort Pearson and the lower Tugela district.

He next accompanied the Bechuanaland expedition, 1884-5, in the capacity of assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, and for his services therein received the C. M. G. He commanded in Egypt from 1890 to 1895 and was recently in command of the western district. His promotion to K. C. B. came to him in 1894.

TEACHER OF PATRIOTISM.

Grand Army Man Who Distributed Flags In Porto Rico.

One of the lions at the coming G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia will be Colonel Allen C. Bakewell, senior vice commander of Lafayette Post, No. 140, department of New York. Although an old member of the order, this will be his debut as a national character, greatness thrust upon him by the Spanish war.

Briefly, the amiable colonel was the flag commissioner sent by Lafayette post to distribute its munificent and patriotic gift of 600 United States flags to the public schools of Porto Rico. The unique mission to our new possession was undertaken solely at the expense of Lafayette post and its commissioner. The post supplied the flags and Colonel Bakewell went at his own expense to deliver them to the schools and authorities and to impress upon the people, more especially the children, the meaning of the gift.

The colonel found the Porto Ricans ready to take lessons in patriotism from the new people with whose destinies theirs are now allied.

It would have been difficult to find any one better fitted for the duty of flag commissioner than Comrade Bakewell. He is still a young man for a veteran and has a fine, soldierly ap-

COLONEL ALLEN C. BAKEWELL.

pearance. In the Grand Army his affable manners have made him a general favorite. In order that he might go to Porto Rico in uniform and properly attested, Governor Black appointed him to his personal staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His residence at 479 Fifth avenue was the headquarters of the post recruiting committee, which raised 3,000 volunteers for the Spanish war.

GOOD RECIPES.

Salmon Box—Line a brick mould or bread pan with cooked rice. Fill the centre with cold boiled salmon, flaked and seasoned with salt and pepper and a very little nutmeg. Put a layer of rice on top, and steam one hour. Turn out on a platter, and serve with egg sauce.

Egg Sauce—Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, add two tablespoonfuls flour, and pour on slowly one pint of hot water. Add one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half saltspoonful pepper, two more tablespoonfuls butter, yolks of two eggs beaten slightly, and one teaspoonful lemon juice.

Fried Cucumbers—Pare and slice lengthwise two nice large cucumbers; dust with salt and pepper. Dip each piece carefully in beaten egg, then in crumbs, and fry in hot fat; not deep fat but just enough to cover well the bottom of pan. Serve hot with tomato catsup. Squash may be fried the same.

Steamed Fresh Mushrooms—Cut half pound of mushrooms into small pieces. Wash them in cold water, put them in a granite saucepan, and stand over a moderate fire. Cover and cook slowly for fifteen minutes, then add teaspoonful salt, and cook five minutes longer; turn into brown sauce.

Green Crops for Poultry.

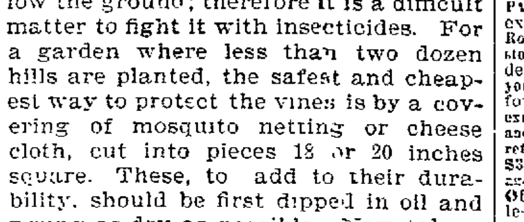
Almost every poultry raiser has more or less land upon which crops may be grown that are especially liked by poultry. Obviously the providing of suitable food in variety is one of the important businesses of the poultry keeper; hence a few words upon that subject. Round turnips are a crop that can be sown any time, almost in August and yet be reasonably certain of producing a good yield. Turn over a piece of "run out" sod, harrow in a dressing of fine, rotted manure, and drill in seed in rows two or three feet apart in the row. Under such cultivation, the turnips will yield immensely of smooth, handsome roots; whereas, when sown broadcast as is common, plants are not thinned sufficiently and there are many small, inferior roots produced. Fowls like turnips, either boiled or raw, and this root should form the basin of the daily mash through the winter. So the poultryman wants lots of turnips and can hardly raise too many of them, as they are quite easily grown and of easy cultivation.

Cabbage is another crop the hens admire. The tender, succulent leaves of the cabbage afford a great delicacy to biddy in the winter season, when there is little choice of green food. Cabbage plants may be set out in rich soil quite late in the season, and even if they do not head up, they will make large leaves that answer every purpose of fowl feeding. Manure land for cabbage with well-rotted barnyard manure, or else use fish and unleached wood ashes. Set plants two and a half feet apart in either direction, and use horse-hoe for cultivation, thus minimizing cost of growing the crop. Late in the fall, store the cabbage in cool cellars of out-of-door pits, where they will be of easy access when needed for poultry feeding.

The fine clover rowen that springs up as a second crop on our meadows and mown lands should be considered as one of the crops to be especially cared for with a view of feeding it to poultry. Care is to be taken to cure it well, as late autumn weather is often unfavorable for properly drying any grass or herb; after the clover has become wilted, rake up and put in small cocks, before the leaves have had time to dry and fall off; cover these cocks with caps, if you have any of those excellent articles, and after one night out the cocks may be shaken out and then drawn into the barn. When there is but a little second crop, it may be taken at once to the barn and spread upon poles in the loft, where it may take its time in curing, out of reach of any pernicious influence from rain or dew. This rowen is of great use all winter. Chop it up, boil it and mix with grain, and it gives the poultry a great variety.—Poultry Monthly.

Protecting Vines from Striped Bettles.

The worst enemy the cucumber, squash, pumpkin and melon vines have is the little striped beetle. It not only eats the pulp from the underside of the leaves but destroys the stalk, and if the soil is loose it eats the stalk below the ground; therefore it is a difficult matter to fight it with insecticides. For a garden where less than two dozen hills are planted, the safest and cheapest way to protect the vines is by a covering of mosquito netting or cheese cloth, cut into pieces 18 or 20 inches square. These, to add to their durability, should be first dipped in oil and wrung as dry as possible. Now take a



piece of No. 12 or 14 wire,—galvanized if possible,—cut into 20-inch lengths, bend five inches of each end at right angles, and set them two inches into the ground at the corner of each hill, as seen at a a in the engraving. The netting is now spread over this frame, and the edges are covered with a little soil to keep it in place. This thin covering, while admitting plenty of light and rain as it falls, also keeps out the little striped beetles. Cucumbers can thus be protected until they send out laterals, and even if the vines press against the top and sides it does not injure them. Put on the protectors just as the plants are breaking through the ground, removing them in about three weeks. Kept in a dry place when not in use they will do good service eight or ten years.

Cultivation of the Sunflower

In Russia the sunflower is extensively grown for the oil of the seeds. It is used for food and cooking, as olive oil has been. The cake left after expressing the oil is ground into meal for feeding cattle, for which it has been found very profitable. The cake meal has 30 to 44 per cent. of proteine, 9 to 18 per cent. fat, and as, when sifted, the finer meal may be separated from the coarser there may be two qualities made of it, the fine meal being richest in proteine and less in fat, while the coarse is the opposite. This is on account of the easier expressing of the oil from the finest of the meal. A Russian immigrant into Minnesota is now occupied in growing this plant for the same use and has 100 acres planted this spring. The culture in Russia is very profitable and is expected to be so in Minnesota.

Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.
H. L. MYERS, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

C&B LINE. CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE."

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD, DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
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CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

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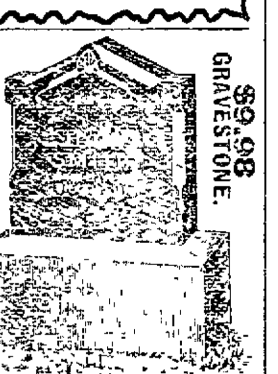

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The Sickle

will soon be laid aside until next year. The season just past has been a hard one and a fairly prosperous one. In the Southern states it has been, perhaps, easier to live, easier to make a living and easier to put aside for a rainy day. Doesn't cost so much for clothes in those warm winters, nor so much for fuel and buildings. LAND, too, SELLS CHEAPLY. There is a Home Seekers' rate via the

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twice a month. Wouldn't it pay to go down and look around this favored, sunny Southern land for a new home? Write to us for FREE Books, Maps and Letters from Northern settlers.

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JERSEY MEADOWS.

USES WHICH THIS SEEMINGLY WASTE LAND IS PUT TO.

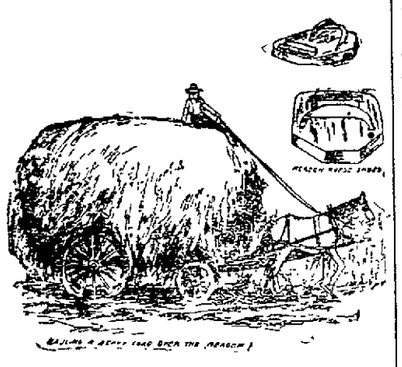
People Formerly Made a Living From These Marshes—How the Grasses Are Now Cut—Horses Are Shod With Planks to Keep Them From Sinking.

To those who travel across them by rail either on occasional trips or regularly after the manner of commuters, the marshes between Jersey City and Newark, known as the "Jersey Meadows," seem nothing more than a vast area of low-lying, quaking morass, brine soaked overgrown with coarse grasses, reeds and cattails, and serving no useful purpose whatever—an utterly waste territory.

Yet in the past these meadows have been of great importance to the State of New Jersey. They have been surveyed and mapped under State authority with greater frequency than almost any other similar area within its boundaries; their improvement and proper management have been the ends sought by more than 400 State laws, the first of which was enacted in 1797.

Some Obstacles.

One of the greatest present obstacles to any concerted meadow reclamation movement is furnished by the form taken by those old-time allotments. Within certain bounds every settler was allowed to designate the location and shape of his meadow patch, and the result was that some took triangles, some squares, some tracts of irregular shape and some parallelograms. One allotment was more than a mile long and correspondingly narrow, while in many instances there were areas between tracts that no one took up at all. To-day no man living is able to trace the ownership of much of the meadow property, nor are there any records from which clear titles may ever be derived.



Gathering Marsh Hay.

Naturally, though the hardy settlers recked little of the troubles that might come to their descendants through mixed-up titles, but made the best use of the black grass they could, pasturing a part of it and cutting the remainder. And, while there are mighty few Jerseymen to-day who would dare attempt self-support on meadow land, there were then many farmers nearly all of whose meat came from cattle fattened on black grass; whose milch cows fed upon black grass; whose draught horses and oxen ate it the year round, and much of whose clothing and other necessities were bought with money got by selling the hay.

It was fortunate for their regular occupation of improving the uplands that the black grass required attention only at haying time. It was by all odds the busiest season of the year for the meadow holders; nearly every man able to swing a scythe turned out, and for days the meadows fairly swarmed with industrious, athletic Yankees, who mowed and drank rum, told stories and fought mosquitoes with the energy and enthusiasm that have always characterized American pioneers in all parts of the land. There are plenty of Newarkers now living who can remember when the meadows were dotted every August with long rows of little ricks of black grass hay, and in many shore localities it is a standard crop to this day. There are meadowlands in Staten Island Sound yielding black grass that are still cut over every year at a profit that warrants a valuation of $50 an acre for their territory, though no buildings stand upon them, and that is a higher rate than Jersey farm land would fetch on the average if placed on sale. Measured by that standard, the 20,000 meadow acres that naturally bear good black grass would be worth $1,000,000 to-day.

The fine salt hay of the meadows formerly was used extensively for strewing on the floors of stage coaches and omnibuses for packing purposes and by iron founders. It is still cut and sold in limited quantities for packing, though mostly driven out by "excelsior" and sawdust, but its other uses have been discontinued forever. Its use by iron founders was rather curious. They twisted it into "hay ropes" and made them the basis of the cords in cylindrical castings, covering the outside of the rope with clay. Properly prepared the latter would resist the heat of melted iron admirably, but the hay rope would burn out, of course, leaving the clay porous and with a big hole through the centre. Thus it was easily broken out of the casting after it had cooled. No core superior to that of hay and clay has ever been discovered, but clay is much more costly now than formerly, and the cores used at present are of iron and sand.

Meadow Inhabitants.

Every once in a while the newspapers contain sensational stories of outlaws living on the meadows. Some of these stories have been true, but most of them have been fakes. Meadow life in the most favorable circumstances is decidedly tough, owing to the intense heat of the summer, the raw, damp cold of the winter, and the enormous ferocity of the mosquitoes in the season. S. Howell Jones, of Newark, who has made a closer study of the meadows than any other living man, says that aside from dockkeepers, factory watchmen and the like not half a dozen persons are living on the meadows to-day. The last outlaw disappeared three or four years ago. He occupied a hut built of odds and ends and grass, so located among wide and deep ditches that it could be approached from three directions only. He was suspected of many thefts and his arrest was often attempted, but he always managed to escape. Possibly he was only crazy and not a criminal; no one was ever certain that he stole, but he was suspected, because no one could understand how he lived without stealing.

A Legend.

Despite the present general desertion of the meadows they formerly were frequented to such an extent that every ditch and every creek was named and the names are perpetuated on Mr. Janes's maps. Each of the names had a reason, of course, "Ned's Ditch" being so called from an Indian, "Wheeler Creek" from a family, and so on. The name of Black Stake Creek has a less commonplace origin. It is not far from the line between Elizabeth and Newark, and, the story goes, a slave ship, commanded by Captain Baldwin, anchored near its mouth one day in the middle of the eighteenth century. Baldwin had suffered much annoyance from mutinous negro captives on the voyage from Africa and his object in anchoring there was to punish the ringleader adequately. He took the poor wretch ashore, stretched him naked on the ground, with his face to the sky, extended his arms and legs, and then tied them with rawhide thongs to four green chestnut stakes. There the negro was left without food or water till he died. His tortures must have been atrocious. For days his shrieks and cries for help were heard by passers, but none dared to aid him, for the brutal captain's vessel was still anchored near, and he threatened dreadful punishment to any one who should thwart his design. The legend runs that the stakes, blackened by time and meadow fires, remained intact and erect for a full half century after the negro's miserable death.

Cutting the Grass.

They still cut some black grass over on the meadows, but only a few acres. This is the fault of the railroads. Black grass flourishes only where the tide can ebb and flow with regularity about its roots, and this has been stopped by the embankments of the steel highways that now criss-cross the pongy plain in all directions. You would hardly think it probable, but most of the meadow mowing is done now with machines and not scythes, though special appliances have to be devised to make machine mowing possible. The trouble is not with the machines, but with the horses. To prevent miring they have to be shod with broad, platter-like wooden shoes, which are fastened to their hoofs with iron bands.

The Fiddler Crabs.

Aside from water snakes, which abound there in great numbers, and muskrats, which live on the river banks and occasionally destroy the dykes, the chief inhabitants of the meadows to-day are fiddler crabs, meadow mice and owls. The fiddler crabs are millions in number and they undoubtedly do a good deal to prevent the rapid formation of soil from deposits of mud, for their burrowings literally honey-comb the entire morass. The meadow mice are a race peculiar to such localities, and

A Marsh Fisherman.

their nests, built in the reeds from a few inches to a foot above the high-tide level, are woven as cleverly and strongly as the best built bird's nest. Whether the snakes devour them is a question; that they are the prey of the owls is certain. These birds are exceedingly numerous on the meadows, though not often seen because of their night-time habits. Where they nest and stay daytimes is a mystery. No one has heard of the finding of an owl's home on the meadows.

Home of the Mosquitoes.

The Jersey meadow mosquitoes are the worst to be found anywhere on the footstool with the possible exception of one or two localities on Long Island's north shore. It requires the consumption of fabulous quantities of the sort of whisky known as Jersey lightning to enable a meadow grass haymaker to persist in a whole day's work among the swarming, singing, stinging pests, and besides drinking much whiskey he is frequently obliged to swathe his neck and jowls with cloth for protective purposes. Meadow haymakers declare in all seriousness that there are three breeds of Jersey meadow mosquitoes, the bills of one sort being saw-toothed, those of another barbed as arrows are barbed, and those of the third fashioned like corkscrews.

GOOD RECIPES.

Salmon Box—Line a brick mould or bread pan with cooked rice. Fill the centre with cold boiled salmon, flaked and seasoned with salt and pepper and a very little nutmeg. Put a layer of rice on top, and steam one hour. Turn out on a platter, and serve with egg sauce.

Egg Sauce—Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, add two tablespoonfuls flour, and pour on slowly one pint of hot water. Add one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half saltspoonful pepper, two more tablespoonfuls butter, yolks of two eggs beaten slightly, and one teaspoonful lemon juice.

Fried Cucumbers—Pare and slice lengthwise two nice large cucumbers; dust with salt and pepper. Dip each piece carefully in beaten egg, then in crumbs, and fry in hot fat; not deep fat but just enough to cover well the bottom of pan. Serve hot with tomato catsup. Squash may be fried the same.

Steamed Fresh Mushrooms—Cut half pound of mushrooms into small pieces. Wash them in cold water, put them in a granite saucepan, and stand over a moderate fire. Cover and cook slowly for fifteen minutes, then add teaspoonful salt, and cook five minutes longer; turn into brown sauce.

Green Crops for Poultry.

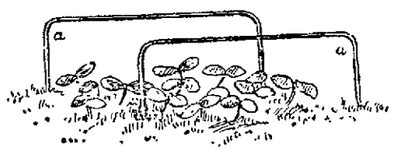
Almost every poultry raiser has more or less land upon which crops may be grown that are especially liked by poultry. Obviously the providing of suitable food in variety is one of the important businesses of the poultry keeper; hence a few words upon that subject. Round turnips are a crop that can be sown any time, almost in August and yet be reasonably certain of producing a good yield. Turn over a piece of "run out" sod, harrow in a dressing of fine, rotted manure, and drill in seed in rows two or three feet apart in the row. Under such cultivation, the turnips will yield immensely of smooth, handsome roots; whereas, when sown broadcast as is common, plants are not thinned sufficiently and there are many small, inferior roots produced. Fowls like turnips, either boiled or raw, and this root should form the basin of the daily mash through the winter. So the poultryman wants lots of turnips and can hardly raise too many of them, as they are quite easily grown and of easy cultivation.

Cabbage is another crop the hens admire. The tender, succulent leaves of the cabbage afford a great delicacy to biddy in the winter season, when there is little choice of green food. Cabbage plants may be set out in rich soil quite late in the season, and even if they do not head up, they will make large leaves that answer every purpose of fowl feeding. Manure land for cabbage with well-rotted barnyard manure, or else use fish and unleached wood ashes. Set plants two and a half feet apart in either direction, and use horse-hoe for cultivation, thus minimizing cost of growing the crop. Late in the fall, store the cabbage in cool cellars of out-of-door pits, where they will be of easy access when needed for poultry feeding.

The fine clover rowen that springs up as a second crop on our meadows and mown lands should be considered as one of the crops to be especially cared for with a view of feeding it to poultry. Care is to be taken to cure it well, as late autumn weather is often unfavorable for properly drying any grass or herb; after the clover has become wilted, rake up and put in small cocks, before the leaves have had time to dry and fall off; cover these cocks with caps, if you have any of those excellent articles, and after one night out the cocks may be shaken out and then drawn into the barn. When there is but a little second crop, it may be taken at once to the barn and spread upon poles in the loft, where it may take its time in curing, out of reach of any pernicious influence from rain or dew. This rowen is of great use all winter. Chop it up, boil it and mix with grain, and it gives the poultry a great variety.—Poultry Monthly.

Protecting Vines From Striped Beetles.

The worst enemy the cucumber, squash, pumpkin and melon vines have is the little striped beetle. It not only eats the pulp from the underside of the leaves but destroys the stalk, and if the soil is loose it eats the stalk below the ground; therefore it is a difficult matter to fight it with insecticides. For a garden where less than two dozen hills are planted, the safest and cheapest way to protect the vines is by a covering of mosquito netting or cheese cloth, cut into pieces 18 or 20 inches square. These, to add to their durability, should be first dipped in oil and wrung as dry as possible. Now take a



piece of No. 12 or 14 wire,—galvanized if possible,—cut into 20-inch lengths, bend five inches of each end at right angles, and set them two inches into the ground at the corner of each hill, as seen at a a in the engraving. The netting is now spread over this frame, and the edges are covered with a little soil to keeep it in place. This thin covering, while admitting plenty of light and rain as it falls, also keeps out the little striped beetles. Cucumbers can thus be protected until they send out laterals, and even if the vines press against the top and sides it does not injure them. Put on the protectors just as the plants are breaking through the ground, removing them in about three weeks. Kept in a dry place when not in use they will do good service eight or ten years.

Cultivation of the Sunflower

In Russia the sunflower is extensively grown for the oil of the seeds. It is used for food and cooking, as olive oil has been. The cake left after expressing the oil is ground into meal for feeding cattle, for which it has been found very profitable. The cake meal has 30 to 44 per cent. of proteine, 9 to 18 per cent. fat, and as, when sifted, the finer meal may be separated from the coarser there may be two qualities made of it, the fine meal being richest in proteine and less in fat, while the coarse is the opposite. This is on account of the easier expressing of the oil from the finest of the meal. A Russian immigrant into Minnesota is now occupied in growing this plant for the same use and has 100 acres planted this spring. The culture in Russia is very profitable and is expected to be so in Minnesota.

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A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

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Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

STARBEAMS.

Women do the mining in Colombia. No man with any self-respect can be induced to engage in that occupation, becouse in Spanish times it was the work of slaves.

A New Orleans man is said to have invented a sugar cane planter, in the form of a wagon, that with three men and four mules will do the work heretofore done by nine men and nine mules.

The young man who won in the competitive examination of 30 aspirants for the West Point cadetship from Congressman Joy's Tenth District of Illinoise bears the somewhat appropriate name of James A. Mars.

The official records of Kansas show that there are 61 counties in that State where there is not a single bicycle. It follows without saying that in 61 of the 105 counties of Kansas the roads are practically unfit for travel.

The most accommodating people in the world live at Hutchinson, Kas. A young couple down there got up at midnight and were married a week ahead of the announced time in order to accommodate some friends who had been suddenly called away, and who didn't want to miss seeing the wedding.

The management of the Hutchinson Kan., Reformatory has determined to henceforth designate the 221 inmates of that institution as "students." The Kansas City Journal observes that this terminology will probably "induce the gentlemen down at the State Penitentiary to speak of themselves as alumni."

Some large English timbermen who have been making a tour through the lumber regions of the United States were struck with the enormous waste of timber due to the stave industry, which slaughtered the trees, taking only the best without regard to other uses which might be subserved by a more conservative method of operation.

The Pennsylvania Naval Reserve was organized in 1893, and similar organizations are now found in twenty States—California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia, Missouri and Oregon.

Four agents of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad measure in height respectively 6 feet 3 inches, 6 feet 3 inches, 6 feet ½ inch, and 6 feet 3½ inches, and their aggregate weight is 1,018 pounds. They have been photographed together, and would like to hear from any other railroad that can furnish a group of four their equals in feet and pounds.

Great Britain's merchandise imports during the first six months of 1899 were the largest of any corresponding period in its history. Its exports for the same period were the largest since 1891 and have never been exceeded except in the opening half of that year and of 1892.

The English and Americans who were killed during the recent trouble in Samoa will be commemorated by a joint monument, which will prove a stronger tie between the two people than a score of parchment promises. It will be composed of granite, with the names of the Americans engraved on one panel and the British on the other, the flags of the two countries being intertwined above the roll of the dead.

Army Doctor Barth, of Koeslin, Germany, has discovered that singing possesses health-giving properties. It intensifies, he says, the respiratory movements, thus rendering the lungs capable of dealing with more air. This increases and strengthens the action of all the organs of the body, appetite and thirst increase, and the more frequent movement of the diaphragm and the wall of the abdomen materially aid digestion.

NATURAL GAS.

Notice to the Citizens of Massillon.

In order to introduce into all homes in the city of Massillon, in the shortest possible time, the use of natural gas The East Ohio Gas Company will give a discount from the present fixed rates of five cents for each one thousand cubic feet of gas used for domestic purposes during the year commencing July 1st, 1899, and ending July 1st, 1900. As the company is making all house connections at actual cost of materials and labor, it believes that this saving in the price of gas will go largely towards the expense of piping the houses, and will give the company the advantage of having every citizen (even the poorest) as a consumer; thus affording to all the best and cheapest fuel. To encourage the use of gas by manufacturers special rates will be given on application at the office.

EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY,
E. STRONG, President.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Keep Cool by Taking a Lake Trip.

Visit picturesque Mackinac, the island of cool breezes, or the 30,000 islands, the Georgian Bay route. Travel via D. & C., the coast line to the Northern summer resorts. Send two cents for illustrated pamphlets. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.

WHEAT—No 2 red, 63@64c.

CORN — Shelled yellow, No. 2, 37@37½c; high mixed do, 36@36½c. mixed, 35@36c; ear No. 2 yellow, 38@38½c; high mixed, 37@37½c; mixed, 36@36½c; low mixed, 35@36c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 27@ 8c, No. 2 white, 26½@27c; extra No. 3, 25½@26c; No. 3, 24½@25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, $11.00@11.75; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; No. 3 timothy, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $9.75@10.25; No 1 clover, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 prairie, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 prairie, $8.00@8.50. No. 3 prairie, $7.50@8.00; No. 4 prairie, $7.00@7.50, packing hay, $7.00@8.00; No. 1 timothy from country wagons $11.00@11.50.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75@85c per pair: small, 60@70c; spring chickens, 30@50, as to size; ducks, 50@60c per pair; turkeys, 9@10c per pound; geese, 7@8c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, old, 13@14c per pound; spring 14@15c; ducks, 13@14c, turkeys, 15@16c, geese, 10@11c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23½c; extra creamery, 22½@23c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19@20c; country roll, 14@15c, low grade and cooking, 10@14c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 10½@11c; three-quarters, 9½@10c. New York state, full cream, new, 11½@12c; Wisconsin, 12½@13c; 25-pound brick, Swiss, 12½@13c; limburger, new, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 16@17c; southern, 14@15c; (1c additional for candling).

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday fair, about 110 cars on sale, mostly common grades, which are slow sale, while fine prime cattle are strong at last week's prices; supply today light; market steady. We quote: Extra, $5.70@5.90; prime, $5.30@6.00; good, $5.25@5.40 tidy, $5.00@5.25; fair, $4.25@4.60; good butchers', $3.90@4.30; common, $3.10@3.80; heifers, $3.25@4.75; oxen, $2.50@4.50; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.20; common to good fat cows, $2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00, fair cows and springers, $25.00@35.00; bologna cows, $10.00@20.00.

HOGS—Receipts Monday liberal, 40 cars on sale; market slow; supply today light; market steady. We quote: Prime mediums and best Yorkers, $4.65@4.70; fair Yorkers, $4.55@4.60; heavy hogs, $4.55@4.65, pigs, $4.35@4.60; grassers, $4.35@4.55, roughs, $3.00@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday light, 10 loads on sale; market steady on lambs; sheep 10c higher; receipts today 3 loads; market steady. We quote: Choice wethers, $4.15@4.50; good do., $4.30@4.40; fair mixed, $3.60@4.10; common, $1.50@2.50; choice spring lambs, $5.60@5.75; common to good lambs, $4.50@5.50, veal calves, $7.00@7.50; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

NEW YORK, Sept.5

WHEAT — Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 74⅛c f. o. b. afloat spot; No. 1 northern Duluth 78¾c f. o. b. afloat to arrive: No. 1 hard Duluth, 81¼c to arrive; No. 2 red, 72¾ in elevator.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 39⅝c f. o. b. afloat and 38¼c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed western, 26@27c, track white, 28¼@33c.

CATTLE—No trading; feeling firm. Cables quote American cattle at 11½@12¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm; lambs 25c higher, all sold. Sheep, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $5.00@5.80.

HOGS—Market easy at $4.70@4.80.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs quiet, $4.00@$4.70; cattle steady; beeves $4.50@6.00.

TOLEDO, Sept. 5 —[By Associated Press]—Wheat 69¾

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (new)	65
Wheat (old)	67
Hay, per ton	7 00 to 7 50
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	35–37
Oats	20–22
Clover Seed	3 00–3 20
Timothy Seed	1 00 t 1 10
Rye, per bu	38 40
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	30–35
Onions, per bushel	50
Beets, per bushel	60
Apples	30–35
Cabbage, per dozen	40
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.	
Butter	14–15
Eggs	11
Chickens, live, spring, each	20–30
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	14
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	06
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take in place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and streng hens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers for 25c. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

"For the Sake of Fun, Mischief is Done."

A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. The mischief appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases and other ailments. This mischief, fortunately, may be undone by the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures all diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Non-irritating.

$7.25 round trip September 18 and 19, Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route. Wilder's Brigade dedication.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
David Wetter vs. George Beck. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, about three miles south of Massillon on the Navarre road, on

Saturday, September 16, 1899,

the following described personalty to-wit:
The undivided one-half interest in, and to about ten acres of oats.
Terms, Cash.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
Dan W. Shetler, Atto ney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO STARK COUNTY } ss.
Peoples Building and Loan Co. vs Lizzie Haas et. al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, in the City of Massillon on the premises, on

Saturday, September, 23, 1899,

the following described real estate to-wit:
Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of west fractional section number seven (7) of township ten (10) and range nine of said Stark County, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west line of North Grant street in said city of Massillon fifty feet from the north line of a 12 foot alley, at the northeast corner of a lot conveyed by Kent Jarvis to Anna Senn by deed dated March 11, 1875, and now owned by John Yost; thence westerly along the north line of said Senn lot one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly parallel with North Grant street fifty (50) feet; thence easterly parallel with the Senn Lot one hundred and fifty feet to the east line of North Grant street, and then southerly along said west line of Grant street fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed to Lizzie Haas by deed recorded in Volume 299, Page 451 of the Stark County records. Said tract is now known as lot number twenty-eight hundred and eighteen (2818) of the City of Massillon according to the new schedule of the lots of said city, and the house number is 46 North Grant street
Appraised at Nine Hundred ($900) dollars.
Terms, cash.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock a. m.
JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.
R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
Mary Hamell vs. Jacob Paul, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, in the city of Massillon, on the premises, on

Saturday, September 16, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:
Tract One: Situated in the County of Stark, City of Massillon, and State of Ohio, and being part of out lot 42 in said city, beginning in the north line of lot 994 in said city, five feet eastwardly from the northwest corner of said lot; thence running northwardly along the east line of a thirty-foot alley, 50 feet to a point as a place of beginning; thence northwardly along the said east line of said alley 304.8 feet to the W. & L. E. Railway Company's right of way; thence eastwardly along the south line of the W. & L. E. railway 375 feet; thence south 29 degrees and 15 minutes, east 60½ feet; thence south 22 degrees and 14 minutes, west 161 feet; thence north 84 degrees and 57 minutes, west 318.3 feet to the place of beginning of the property to be partitioned, containing 2.01 acres of land.
Tract Two: Also the following described tract of land, beginning at the northeast corner of lot number 2805 in the City of Massillon; thence northwardly along the west line of a thirty-foot alley, known as Paul alley, 214 feet to the south line of the W. & L. E. railway; thence westwardly along south line of the said W. & L. E. railway 201.6 feet; thence south parallel with Paul alley a distance of 298.5 feet to north line of lot number 2805; thence east and along the north line of said lot number 2805 a distance of 183.5 feet to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land.
Appraised at: Tract One, $300.00; Tract Two, $200.00. Total, 3500.00.
Terms cash.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m.
JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
Willison & Day, Attorneys.

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